

Activity: Recreation Management

Activity Summary (\$000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Wilderness Mgt	\$	16,431	16,559	+282	-626	16,215	-344
	FTE	145	141	-1	-2	138	-3
Recreation Resource Mgt	\$	44,158	48,572	+757	-1,779	47,550	-1,022
	FTE	408	407	-4	0	403	-4
Total Dollars	\$	60,589	65,131	+1,039	-2,405	63,765	-1,366
	FTE	553	548	-5	-2	541	-7

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management activity supports the Recreation and Resource Protection mission goals of the Department's Strategic Plan. The Recreation Management activity funds BLM's role in:

- providing resource-related recreational activities;
- furnishing quality visitor services;
- identifying and protecting wilderness values;
- assuring that the public receives a fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on the public lands; and
- collecting recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

These responsibilities are all encompassed by BLM's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

Areas that Promote Public Land Recreation Resource Opportunities

13 National Conservation Areas	13,998,895 acres	<i>Old Spanish</i>	887 miles
AK - Steese	1,208,624 acres		
AZ - Gila Box Riparian	22,905 acres		
- Las Cienegas	41,972 acres		
- San Pedro Riparian	56,400 acres		
CA - California Desert	10,671,080 acres	2 National Scenic Trails	608 miles
- King Range	57,288 acres	<i>Continental Divide</i>	377 miles
CO - Colorado Canyons	122,300 acres	<i>Pacific Crest</i>	231 miles
- Gunnison Gorge	62,844 acres		
ID - Snake River Birds of Prey	484,034 acres	Other Congressional Designations	
NV - Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trail	799,165 acres	1 <i>National Recreation Area:</i>	
- Red Rock Canyon	195,819 acres	<i>White Mountain, AK</i>	998,702 acres
- Sloan Canyon	48,438 acres	1 <i>Special Management Area:</i>	
NM - El Malpais	227,100 acres	<i>Lake Todatonten, AK</i>	37,459 acres
		1 <i>Headwaters Forest Reserve, CA.</i>	7,472cres
		1 <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (Includes Donner and Blitzen Red Band Trout Reserve), OR</i>	428,156 acres
		1 <i>National Outstanding Natural Area, Yaquina Head, OR</i>	100 acres
15 National Monuments	4,807,997 acres	Other Recreation Opportunities	
AZ - Agua Fria	71,100 acres	916 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	12,946,979 acres
- Grand Canyon-Parashant	808,724 acres	45 National Natural Landmarks	417,429 acres
- Ironwood Forest	129,022 acres	164 Research Natural Areas	323,350 acres
- Sonoran Desert	486,603 acres	55 National Back Country Byways	2,952 miles
- Vermilion Cliffs	279,568 acres	31 National Recreation Trails	460 miles
CA - California Coastal:		375 Special Recreation Management Areas	
883 acres along 840 miles of coastline		263 National Register of Historic Places Sites	4,177 contributing properties
- Carrizo Plain	204,107 acres	22 National Historic Landmarks	
- Santa Rosa and San Jacinto	86,400 acres	5 World Heritage Sites in Chacoan Outliers, NM	
CO - Canyons of the Ancients	163,892 acres	3 Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert	
ID - Craters of the Moon	274,800 acres	2 Globally Important Bird Areas	56,500 acres
MT - Pompeys Pillar	51 acres	897 Recorded Caves and Cave Resource Systems	
- Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres	3,496 Recreation Sites (380 are fee sites)	
NM - Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,124 acres	510 Campgrounds	
OR - Cascade-Siskiyou	52,947 acres	47 Recreation Cabins	
UT - Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,870,800 acres	121 Picnic areas	
		8 Long-term Visitor Areas in AZ and CA	
		87 Visitor Contact/Information Facilities and Centers	
		38 Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites	
		154 Archaeologic or Historic Public Use Sites	
		362 Boat Ramps and Water Access Sites	
176 Wilderness Areas	7,226,114 acres		
609 Wilderness Study Areas	14,249,367 acres		
38 Wild and Scenic Rivers	2,052 miles		
1,005,652 acres (20% of the national system)			
10 National Historic Trails	4,877 miles		
(85% of the national system)			
California	1,391 miles		
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles		
Iditarod	418 miles		
Lewis and Clark	369 miles		
Mormon Pioneer	213 miles		
Nez Perce	70 miles		
Oregon	656 miles		
Pony Express	697 miles		
San Juan Bautista De Anza	116 miles		

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	16,431	16,559	+282	-626	16,215	-344
FTE	145	141	-1	-2	138	-3

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Wilderness Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-115	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-11	
• Wilderness Management Program Reduction	-500	-2
TOTAL, Program Changes	-626	-2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$16,215,000 and 138 FTE, a net program decrease of \$626,000 and 2 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Wilderness Management (-\$500,000) - This request includes a \$500,000 reduction from 2006 levels. The Wilderness program will implement this reduction by deferring \$250,000 of wilderness-related cadastral surveying. The remainder will be absorbed through a variety of means, including reduced support for the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute. The reduction to the Carhart Center will be offset in the future by an increase in Internet-based training. The Wilderness program will also realize cost savings from reducing its involvement in revising Resource Management Plans, deferring the monitoring of 450,000 acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and deferring work on Wilderness Management Plans for newly designated Wilderness Areas.

The Wilderness program will focus its remaining funds on the highest-priority work on Wilderness Areas and WSAs described below in the 2007 Performance Estimates.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$115,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight and Administration at the Washington Office and National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$11,000) – In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Total Performance Change		-450,000 Acres of Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas monitored			
	A	B	C	D=B+C	E
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
Measure	2006 Enacted Performance	2007 Base Performance	2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance	2007 Budget Request Performance	Out-year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	18,950,000	18,950,000	-450,000	18,500,000	0
Column B: The performance level expected to be achieved absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.					
Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does not include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.					

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A component of BLM's National Landscape Conservation System, the Wilderness program protects 7.3 million acres of congressionally designated Wilderness Areas and 14.2 million acres of WSAs. These 177 Wilderness Areas and 608 WSAs are located throughout the Western States and Alaska. BLM administers Wilderness Areas and WSAs for the use and enjoyment of the American people so that present and future generations can continue to enjoy these places unimpaired. Specifically, the agency manages Wilderness Areas and WSAs as part of its multiple-use mandate, as these areas offer dispersed recreation opportunities, livestock forage, diverse habitat for wildlife, clean air and water, and other benefits.

Means and Strategies – The Wilderness program uses a variety of means to achieve its performance goals. States with significant Wilderness Area acreage and WSA acreage make use of volunteers to assist with monitoring these areas, for example. It is also increasingly

common for other BLM staff such as law enforcement personnel to assume monitoring responsibilities. In addition, the Wilderness program is using improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery to monitor Wilderness Areas and WSAs, which is less expensive than on-the-ground patrols.

Long-Term Vision – The Wilderness program’s long-term goal is to maintain and improve BLM’s wilderness resource. Maintenance largely consists of regular monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs, and this activity constitutes a major part of the program’s funds. Monitoring is critical in order to ensure that the program meets its fundamental long-term objective while fulfilling the BLM’s multiple-use mission.

Wilderness Program Quick Fact

BLM’s largest Wilderness Area is the 314,829-acre Black Rock Desert in Nevada, while the smallest is California’s Machesna Mountain, with only 120 acres.

Managing the wilderness resource usually consists of a series of actions that change over time. For the first three years after a Wilderness Area is designated, for example, BLM takes the initial steps needed to manage it, which include mapping the Area’s boundary, posting signs along the boundary, and providing short-term visitor services. Subsequent management involves acquiring in-

holdings using donations and Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, restoring Wilderness character where needed, and engaging in land use planning. In the long term, BLM monitors Wilderness Areas and WSAs and implements Wilderness Management Plans.

Strategic Plan – The Wilderness program supports the BLM’s 2007-2009 Emphasis Areas by improving and maintaining healthy watersheds, providing high-quality opportunities for dispersed recreation, and protecting cultural and heritage resources. With regard to dispersed recreation, for example, Wilderness Areas and WSAs offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive types of recreation and provide general access to and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Wilderness Management Program - The Wilderness program continues to focus on managing existing Wilderness Areas. By making use of cost management data, the BLM directs funds more effectively to managing Wilderness Areas.

Cost management data, for example, showed that certain States were continuing to fund work that did not qualify as a “priority workload.” In response, in 2006, the Wilderness program shifted approximately \$300,000 to performing State Offices with newly designated Wilderness Areas to fund higher-priority work in these areas.

The Wilderness program supports the Resource Protection mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by protecting cultural and heritage resources and by improving the health of watersheds and landscapes. The program also supports the Recreation mission goal by providing world-class recreation experiences, including access to natural and cultural resources.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Performance Information – In 2007, BLM plans to:

- Monitor 18.5 million acres of Wilderness Areas and WSAs, which is 450,000 acres fewer than planned in the 2006 President's Budget.
- Increase processing and managing non-commercial special recreation permits by 100 from 2006 due to an anticipated resurgence of interest in this type of permit.
- Increase acres of inventory for presence of invasive plants and/or noxious weeds by 32,766 over 2006 by instituting a consistent method of quantifying weed infestations.

In 2008, the Wilderness program will emphasize the monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs to address work deferred during 2007. The 2007 program will focus on the following priorities:

Did You Know?

One of BLM's newest Wilderness Areas, the Ojito Wilderness in New Mexico, contains rich paleontological resources that include a skeleton of the dinosaur *Seismosaurus*, the largest animal ever to have lived.

In Albuquerque's New Mexico Museum of Natural History, a full-size, mounted replica of "Seismo," Ojito's wilderness specimen, is the centerpiece of the museum's Jurassic Hall.

Managing Designated Wilderness Areas: BLM's goal for wilderness stewardship is to protect the wilderness resource while allowing for appropriate uses. In 2007, major emphases in managing Wilderness Areas will include restoring wilderness character to damaged areas, identifying on-the-ground boundaries and supporting the acquisition of in-holdings from private donations, land exchanges, and from willing sellers using appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Much of the acquisition work will focus on high-priority areas in California and Arizona.

Managing Wilderness Study Areas: BLM continues to spend a large portion of its Wilderness program funds on WSAs. The 14.2 million acres of WSAs — nearly twice the acreage of BLM's designated Wilderness Areas — await Congress' decision either to designate these areas as Wilderness or release them for non-Wilderness uses. In 2007, the BLM will continue to partner

with volunteer organizations to perform WSA monitoring. Much of this work involves monitoring unauthorized vehicle use, which continues to cause impacts to WSAs. In addition, WSA management will continue to focus on improving signs along WSA boundaries, completing or updating Off-Highway Vehicle designations through land use plans, and providing the public with current information on WSAs in collaboration with the BLM's Recreation Resource Management program.

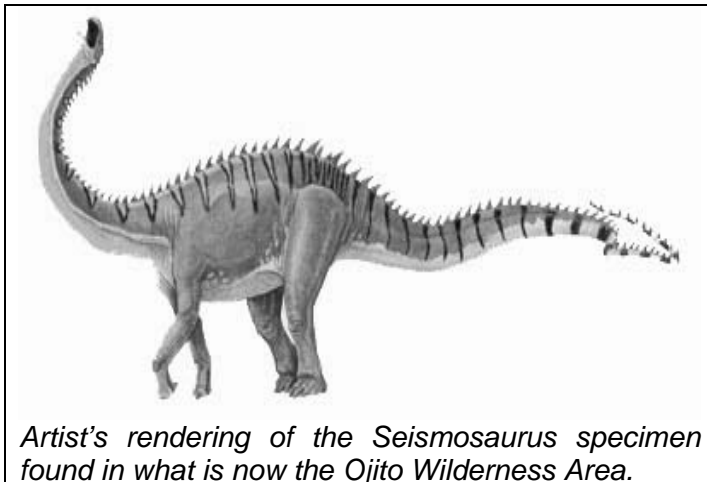
Land Use Planning: In 2007, BLM will continue to provide information on Wilderness Areas and WSAs to support land use plans.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Performance Information – In 2006, BLM plans to:

- Decrease processing and managing non-commercial special recreation permits by 1,552 from 2005 due to annual variations in the demand for such permits. The 2005 demand for special recreation permits was exceptionally high. Demand for these permits, moreover, varies widely depending on uncontrollable factors such as weather.
- Decrease the number of acres monitored in Wilderness Areas and WSAs by 47,104 acres from 2005 due to a shift in management priorities.
- Decrease the number of acres inventoried for presence of invasive plants and/or noxious weeds by 521,494 from 2005 by instituting a consistent method of quantifying weed infestations.

The Wilderness program's primary performance measure — the percentage of designated wilderness achieving wilderness character objectives as specified by statute — assesses how



Artist's rendering of the Seismosaurus specimen found in what is now the Ojito Wilderness Area.

much of the Bureau's total wilderness acreage (over 7.3 million acres in 2006) meets the standards established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. BLM will monitor all 177 Wilderness Areas regularly to evaluate the percentage of Wilderness Areas achieving wilderness character objectives as specified by statute. Expressed as a percentage, BLM has set an 2006 target that 85 percent of its acres of Wilderness Areas will meet wilderness character objectives.

The number of acres that achieve this

performance measure will vary from year to year. Many factors account for this variability. Ecological changes such as a noxious weed infestation occurring after a catastrophic wildfire can have a large-scale impact that reduces the number of acres meeting wilderness character objectives. BLM also periodically re-checks its wilderness acreage using Geographic Information Systems, so the total acreage figure of the Wilderness program is routinely adjusted to reflect this improved accuracy.

In 2006, the Wilderness program is focusing on the following priorities:

Managing Designated Wilderness Areas – The Wilderness program will continue to manage designated Wilderness Areas with an emphasis on developing and implementing Wilderness Management Plans for the 14 Wilderness Areas designated in 2005.

The 2006 target for this performance measure (85 percent) represents a seven percent drop from the 2005 actual figure (92 percent). This 92 percent figure is likely an anomaly since 2005 funding levels for management were flat. Moreover, the increase in the number of acres meeting wilderness character objectives could not be attributed to widespread changes on the ground in BLM's Wilderness Areas.

Rather, the seven-point increase can be explained by the designation of 14 new Wilderness Areas in 2005. The addition of these new areas to the Wilderness program had two effects: first, it caused the wilderness performance measure's denominator to increase by over 700,000 acres. More significantly, some of the Field Offices assuming management responsibilities for these newly designated areas inconsistently applied the performance measure criteria. BLM managers with no previous wilderness management experience had to make subjective determinations as to how many acres within these new Wilderness Areas met the standard, and in some cases, inconsistent interpretations of the measure's criteria led to the unexpectedly high 92% figure. The Bureau will continue to provide training to ensure that a consistent standard is applied to this measure. In 2007 and beyond, it is expected that the percentage of acres achieving wilderness character objectives will return to the 2006 target level (85%).

The performance measure's denominator will change again in 2006 with the addition of an 11,176-acre Wilderness Area designated on October 26, 2005. It is expected that the denominator will continue to change as Congress designates subsequent Wilderness Areas or makes changes to existing wilderness.

BLM will continue to monitor Wilderness Areas to reduce or eliminate unauthorized vehicle use and install vehicle barriers where needed. BLM will review hundreds of proposed actions annually to ensure compliance with Wilderness designations while protecting valid existing rights. Proposals for new uses within Wilderness Areas will be evaluated to minimize impacts to wilderness character, and BLM will continue to notify the public of all proposed actions within Wilderness Areas.

The following is an example of managing designated Wilderness:

- In early 2006, BLM completed work with a willing seller to acquire 749 acres of private in-holdings within southern Nevada's Lime Canyon Wilderness. In doing so, BLM eliminated the potential for conflict and increased the Wilderness Area to 23,982 acres. With the completion of this acquisition, no in-holdings remain within any Wilderness Area under the jurisdiction of the Las Vegas Field Office.

Managing Wilderness Study Areas – During 2006, BLM will continue to monitor WSAs for unauthorized uses and will continue to use its partners and volunteers to perform additional monitoring. In addition, BLM will evaluate new proposals for authorized uses within WSAs to ensure that the wilderness character of these areas is not impaired.

The following is an example of a project in this category:

- BLM plans to complete and open a foot bridge across the Gunnison River in Colorado into the Dominguez WSA at a point where a private, condemned bridge is being used illegally to access the area. Replacing the existing bridge will resolve a serious safety and trespass issue. Once the new bridge is opened, BLM will initiate a monitoring plan to ensure that improved access to the WSA does not result in the area's impairment.



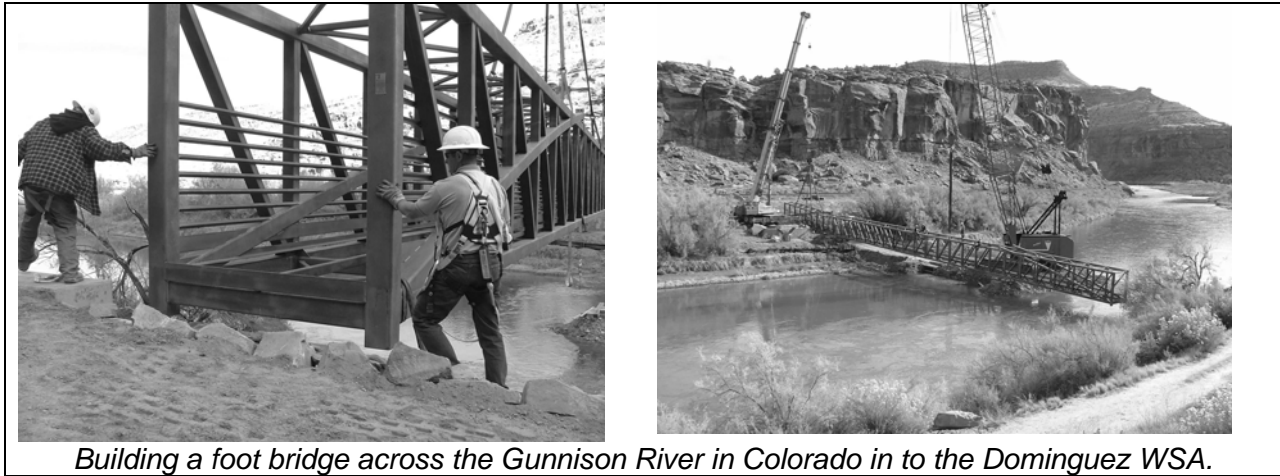
Nevada's Lime Canyon Wilderness Area, where BLM purchased critical private in-holdings. Acquiring in-holdings facilitates management of public land for present and future users.

Wilderness Legislation and Land Use Planning – In 2006, the Wilderness program will continue to provide information on the wilderness resource to support land use plans.

The following is an example of a project in this category:

- During 2006, Nevada's Black Rock National Conservation Area (NCA) Wilderness staff plans to continue its efforts to remove tamarisk, reclaim roads, and remove other intrusions from designated Wilderness Areas within the NCA. Wilderness staff will also prepare a Wilderness Management Plan for all 10 of the NCA's Wilderness Areas. BLM drafted a pre-plan in 2005 and began public scoping in January 2006. Because the plan

will cover 10 Wilderness Areas and 752,000 acres of Wilderness, BLM does not expect to complete it in 2006 but will make significant progress.



2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Wilderness program met all but two of its 2005 targets. The exception occurred in preparing Wilderness plans and other related plans. The program's major accomplishments and the reason for not meeting two of its output goals are as follows:

- BLM exceeded its performance measure for the percent of acres of designated wilderness achieving wilderness character objectives because the 14 new Wilderness Areas designated in 2005 led to a lack of consistency in measuring how many acres met the standard. The program surpassed by six percent its 2005 goal of having 85 percent of designated Wilderness achieving Wilderness character objectives as specified by statute. As shown in the Performance Table, it is anticipated that the 2006 performance will return to the level of previous years as managers with new Wilderness Area responsibilities become more familiar with the measure.
- The per-acre cost of managing Wilderness Areas and WSAs is rising (as noted in the Performance Table) due to rising labor costs. Monitoring (which is mostly labor) makes up the bulk of the cost of managing Wilderness and WSAs. For example, in 2005, it cost \$.51 per acre to monitor Wilderness and WSAs. In 2006, that figure increases to \$.54 per acre.
- In 2005, BLM planned to monitor 18 million acres of Wilderness Areas and WSAs and completed over 18.9 million acres, as noted in the Performance Table. BLM was able to exceed the number of acres monitored in 2005 by relying on volunteers.

- BLM exceeded the 2005 goal of processing and managing 5,450 non-commercial Special Recreation Permits due to increased demands for these permits and the efficiencies gained by providing these permits via the Internet (as noted in the Performance Table). The actual figure was 6,452.
- BLM did not meet its goal in preparing six Wilderness/Wild & Scenic River/National Trail/Cultural activity plans because one State was not able to complete two plans during 2005. Both plans had to be postponed because of staff vacancies but will be completed in 2006.



A closed vehicle trail in Arizona's Mount Nutt Wilderness before reclamation work occurred.



Reclamation completed on the trail in Mount Nutt Wilderness Area.

- BLM exceeded its goal for inventorying invasive plants or weeds in Wilderness Areas and WSAs because of a lack of consistency in measuring the extent of weed infestations. In California, a small number of field staff used an incorrect method to count acres affected by invasive weeds. Instead of identifying acres of actual weed infestations, all acres in a watershed where weed problems occurred were counted. This led the BLM to inventory nearly four times as many acres (613,728) as the 2005 target (161,344 acres). Applying a consistent, accurate standard will correct this.

Managing Designated Wilderness Areas – In 2005, the Wilderness program launched a major effort to support initial management of 14 new Wilderness Areas designated in Lincoln County, Nevada. The program also continued to develop and began to implement plans for the 12 Wilderness Areas designated in 2003. The other major emphasis areas in the Wilderness program — managing WSAs and completing assessments or evaluations to document wilderness characteristics identified by the public through the land use plan scoping process — also continue to be a significant workload. Specific accomplishments include:

- In the California Desert District, BLM partnered with the Student Conservation Association and State of California Parks to complete the last 20 percent of restoration

treatments for the 67 Wilderness Areas within the California Desert Conservation Area. The projects restored linear features such as abandoned vehicle trails that cross Wilderness Area boundaries and invite inappropriate vehicle use in wilderness. The restoration projects create visual barriers and accelerate the rate of natural re-vegetation in wilderness. This productive partnership will continue to focus on monitoring and maintaining these sites to ensure the effectiveness of the barriers in the future.

On National Public Lands Day 2005, BLM Arizona completed reclamation projects in the Mount Tipton Wilderness, Wabayuma Peak Wilderness, and Mount Nutt Wilderness with volunteers and workers from the Mohave County Probation Department. Also with volunteer help, the office maintained vehicle barriers in the Mount Nutt Wilderness and repaired two vehicle barriers at Aubrey Peak Wilderness damaged by winter flooding.



New mountain bike trail recently constructed outside the Wilderness Study Area in California's King Range National Conservation Area.

Managing Wilderness Study Areas – In 2005, the Wilderness program continued to monitor WSAs for unauthorized uses, completing much of this work through collaboration and cooperation with BLM partners and volunteers. Specific accomplishments include: BLM in Colorado used volunteers almost exclusively to monitor three WSAs in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. In the Beaver Creek WSA near Colorado Springs, BLM began work using volunteers to re-route a trail in a riparian area that was eroding.

- In 2005, BLM California finalized the King Range Resource Management Plan (RMP), which completed route designation for the entire King Range NCA. As a result, hiking trails in two WSAs that lie within the NCA now allow foot and equestrian use only. The RMP also identified areas where new mountain bike trails could be built outside the WSAs. With the help of volunteers, BLM has already built about five miles of new bike trails outside the WSAs that have significantly reduced unauthorized mountain bike use on hiking trails within those WSAs.

Land Use Planning – BLM continued to support planning by providing guidance and support to land use plans and by identifying wilderness characteristics. Specific accomplishments include:

- In September 2005, the Nevada State Director approved a Wilderness Management Plan for the South McCullough Wilderness and Wee Thump Joshua Tree Wilderness. Located near Las Vegas — one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States — these two Wilderness Areas protect valuable resources for the use and enjoyment of the

public. The plan designates hiking and horseback trails, establishes standards to manage recreation activity, and provides direction on several other management issues.

- BLM completed the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Management Plan, which improves management of western Arizona's Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Area by allowing for visitor use and describing how activities such as grazing and mining may occur.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Special Management Areas - Percent of Special Management Areas meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation (SP: PEM.3.005)	73% 312/ 427	71% 349/ 491	-2%	59% 629/ 1060	-12%	59% 629/ 1060	0%
Wilderness - Percent of acres of designated wilderness achieving wilderness character objectives as specified by statute (SP: PIM.3.02.001)	86% 6,226,558/ 7,240,185	92% 6,626,839/ 7,240,063	+6%	85% 6,154,157/ 7,240,185	-7%	85% 6,163,657/ 7,251,361	0
COST: (MD) Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres)	N/A	\$9,694,770 .00051/acre	N/A	\$10,233,000 .00054/acre	\$538,230 .00003	\$10,545,000 .00057/acre	\$312,000 .00003
Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/ Cultural Activity Plans (number).	6	4	-2	9	+5	9	0
Process and Manage Non Commercial Special Recreation Permits (number).	5,450	6,452	+1,002	4,900	-1,552	5,000	+100
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	18,000,000	18,997,104	+997,104	18,950,000	-47,104	18,500,000	-450,000
Inventory for Presence of Invasive Plants and/or Noxious Weeds (acres).	161,344	613,728	+452,384	92,234	-521,494	125,000	+32,766

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\$(000)	44,158	48,572	+757	-1,779	47,550	-1,022
FTE	408	407	-4	0	403	-4

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Recreation Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-246	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-55	
• Undaunted Stewardship	-985	
• San Jacinto/Santa Rosa Implementation	-493	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,779	0

The 2007 budget request for Recreation Resource Management is \$47,550,000 and 403 FTE, a net program decrease of \$1,779,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Undaunted Stewardship (-\$985,000) – In 2006, Congress provided \$985,000 to an organization called Undaunted Stewardship to provide grants to local groups that operate along the Lewis and Clark trail, to protect cultural sites, and to evaluate easement alternatives. These groups perform this work on private land in Montana. These local groups also use the funds for a stewardship certification program. This reduction will allow BLM to focus on other higher priority needs for BLM-managed public lands. In 2007, BLM will continue to use base funds for the highest priority public land needs within the BLM's Lewis and Clark six-year project plan.

San Jacinto/Santa Rosa Implementation (-\$493,000) – In 2006, Congress provided \$493,000 for implementing the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument's newly completed Resource Management Plan (RMP). In 2006, the funding is being used for:

- Continued development of an oral history;
- Initiation of a cultural resources trail inventory;
- Initiation of a cultural resources management plan for the monument;
- Cultural resources site stewardship program;
- Conducting fuels reduction projects associated with the Monument/urban interface;

- Treating non-native tamarisk and foundation grass in cooperation with the local Resource Conservation District;
- Initiation of an on-ground identification of the National Monument boundary and Monument involving multiple jurisdictions;
- Development and installation of trailhead kiosks;
- Public safety enhancements at the National Monument Visitor Center, including parking lot lighting;
- Cooperative bighorn sheep population monitoring program in conjunction with the Bighorn Institute, including participation by a BLM graduate co-op student. Funds would largely be provided as a grant in support of activities relating to Peninsular bighorn sheep recovery, as well as enhanced visitor services with a focus on bighorn sheep education and interpretation.

The reduction will allow BLM to focus future efforts to BLM higher priorities.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$246,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight and Administration at the Washington Office and National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$55,000) – In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Program Performance Change Table: A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Recreation is one of four primary mission areas in the Department and Bureau's strategic plan. The Recreation and Visitor Services Program is a broad and complex program that actually encompasses over a dozen distinct and separate programs each requiring their own suite of guidance, policy and budget. Under the umbrella of the recreation program, the following is included:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Fees, permits, commercial and special uses, concessions management;
- Trails and rivers, OHV and travel management;
- Visual Resource Management, Scenic Byways and transportation enhancements;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety and accessibility;
- Facility operation and maintenance;
- Cave and karst management; and,

- Recreation and community partnerships, tourism and marketing.

Over the last decade, the program has continued to expand and diversify to meet the burgeoning public demand for outdoor recreation as dramatic population growth occurs throughout the West and as technological advances have created a wide array of recreation opportunities and activities.

Long-Term Vision - The Recreation Resource Management program is critical to the BLM mission and meeting increasing expectations of the visiting public and communities. The BLM's long term (5-10 years) Recreation Resource Management program emphasizes:

Providing Opportunities for Dispersed Recreation - BLM manages a staggering diversity of traditional outdoor recreation activities. BLM's challenge is to evaluate and provide a very broad range of opportunities that include the traditional suite of outdoor activities, as well as an ever expanding set of motorized, mechanized, extreme and adventure activities from rocket launching to base jumping to rock crawling.



Rappelling in Nevada's Red Rock National Conservation Area.

Sustaining the Diversity and Health of Regional Economies – Nearly 4,000 communities and many urban centers in the West depend on BLM Public Lands for recreation activities. Over 58 million Americans and international visitors visit and use BLM lands annually. These recreation activities are a major contributor to the quality of life and economic vitality of thousands of communities. In the Western States, Recreation and Tourism is one of the top three economic industries and the quality of recreation experiences that flow from public lands is integral to maintaining the economic health and diversity of the West.



Technical advances in motorized vehicles have greatly increased demand for OHV opportunities and created many new vehicles.

Implementing Comprehensive Travel Management – BLM's most pressing challenge is comprehensively managing travel, off highway vehicles (OHVs), and public access in the West. Technological advances in modes of transportation, combined with the explosion of growth in OHV use, have created a critical public land management issue. Prescribing and managing a rational network of roads and trails on 261 million acres of land is a complex task, requiring extensive public involvement, resource assessment, inter-programmatic coordination and active management.

Maintaining the character of the landscape - The Bureau's Recreation Resources Management program is responsible for maintaining and monitoring the character, visual quality and integrity of open space and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities recognized by Congress and the American public. This includes Congressionally designated rivers, historic and scenic trails, monuments and conservation areas -- many of which provide outstanding recreation opportunities in a variety of landscape settings. Public land visitors are attracted to what has been characterized as "the remnants of the American Frontier". BLM prioritizes and focuses on providing dispersed recreation in a multiple-use context while maintaining and protecting other resources.

Support for Energy – The Recreation Resource Management Program provides technical assistance to Field and State Offices for implementing the Energy Policy Act by helping develop design techniques and training that will encourage environmentally sound and visually sensitive energy development. The program also provides leadership in comprehensive travel and transportation management efforts to meet public access needs and complete travel management plans as part of land use planning. Specialists conduct inventories, assessments and studies to ensure that recreation settings and visual considerations are included in lease stipulations and conditions of approval and that resource objectives are met during project development. Specialists provide the framework of policy and data needed by local managers to assess and monitor the social and economic impacts of energy development. The Program has partnered with the Fluid Minerals Group to develop and train internal staff and industry in design techniques that minimize the impacts of energy development, e.g. delivery of a satellite broadcast and field guide to implement the use of best management practices and the revision of BLM's Standard Environmental Color Chart to facilitate mitigation through appropriate color choice of new energy-related facilities. The Recreation Management Program is significantly involved at a national level in providing programmatic and technical oversight in the development of the Wind Energy EIS and in coordinating with Washington Office GIS specialists to develop a national VRM spatial data layer to support drafting of the Energy Corridor EIS and Oil Shale- Tar Sands EIS.

Ensuring public health, safety and accessibility The recreation program provides for the daily and routine operations and maintenance of over 3,500 recreation facilities including campgrounds, picnic areas, over 20 new major interpretive centers and 15,733 miles of trails to meet demand and protect resources. BLM has made accessibility a priority to improve and provide opportunities for persons with disabilities.

The Bureau's accumulated deferred maintenance for these facilities and trails currently totals approximately \$147.3 million. This figure does not include deferred maintenance needs associated with the transportation infrastructure providing access to the recreation sites. Annual maintenance for the Bureau's recreation sites is about \$15.8 million.

Managing for benefits and promoting sound business practices – The recreation program is continuously implementing new business practices to efficiently and cost effectively facilitate

commercial recreation opportunities and provide needed venues for special events while improving customer service and value for fees paid.

The recreation program is implementing a complementary suite of strategies designed to maximize existing resources, recover costs, support communities, encourage small business-friendly practices and streamline permitting processes. BLM is implementing a concessions reform that will further involve the private sector in providing recreation opportunities and evaluating the work force to determine which services can more efficiently be provided by the private sector. BLM also is implementing a benefits-based management framework that works collaboratively with other visitor service providers to seek service delivery efficiencies, and cost

effective partnership or commercial opportunities within a regional context.



As awareness of the values of recreation increase in the American eye, BLM land managers and planners must collaboratively strategize on how to balance multiple-use on public lands.

Developing a fair, equitable and accountable fee program - BLM is implementing the Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004. Ongoing efforts include implementing and managing a fee program that allows for direct public oversight and improved internal accounting. The program policy is to only charge fees for specific amenities or services allowing benefiting users to share the cost of providing recreation facilities and services. BLM is also broadening the use of the internet to allow for efficient on line transactions, improved customer service and distribution of recreation information. BLM is also working with cooperating agencies and local counties in the implementation of the fee program.

Creating partnerships, leveraging resources and promoting stewardship – The recreation program is a leader in developing and sustaining partnerships. The recreation program successfully leverages resources through a variety of challenge cost-share and volunteer programs. In many cases BLM sees a 3 or 4 to 1 leverage or match from the private and non-profit or other governmental sector for its initial investment,

significantly increasing the program's productivity and expanding its services.

Monitoring recreation use and resource condition– The recreation program has launched a major effort to develop a scientifically defensible monitoring program to assess recreation impacts, use patterns, use levels, and visitor satisfaction. Sound and reliable social science and economic data is needed on which base land use planning decisions and assess effects and social and economic benefits of management actions.

Critical Factors - The recreation program's ability to achieve outcomes is directly affected by external factors including economic conditions and other program dependencies. These

include weather conditions such as the direct impacts from prolonged drought, wildland fires, availability of commercial services (outfitters and guides), and community services (food and lodging). Economic conditions directly impact the number of visitors or the types of recreation opportunities in which they participate.

Means and Strategies - The Recreation Program follows its Workplan Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services in support of the Department's Strategic Plan. This document serves as a corporate commitment which will deliver benefits to the American people and their communities and reflects a distinct shift to benefits-based management. Instead of focusing simply on recreation activities management objectives will focus on shared outcomes to maximize specific individual, social, environmental, and economic benefits as well as the collaboration with partners, businesses, communities and other service providers to seek efficiencies, cost savings and shared management responsibilities. BLM will use the NTC, NSTC, customer surveys, internal evaluations, audits, training opportunities, and the latest tools--website, GIS, GPS, geocaching, RMIS, ADMS, interagency technology centers, and other relevant databases to stay abreast of current recreation trends and technologies.

Other Funding Resources - The BLM's recreation program is dependent upon and must coordinate with other programs internal to the BLM. The Recreation program must coordinate with:

- The Fee Program, where the recreation program collects about \$13 million in fees for the use of recreation amenities, special permits and commercial uses;
- The National Landscape Conservation System, where the recreation program funds over half of the NLCS units budget, and more than half of the staff are recreation planners, park rangers or visitor or interpretive staff;
- Resource Protection, law enforcement, facilities, transportation and lands programs;
- The Challenge Cost Share program, which implements projects in areas including recreation. Partners provide at least one half of the funding for each project.

***Leveraging Dollars with
Challenge Cost Share Funds***

- The Recreation program is working to leverage resources and expand capability to address increasing OHV management costs through the Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program.
- FY 2007 CCS program funding will target OHV and travel management to foster and sustain partnerships for OHV management projects. By working with interested organizations in collaborative partnerships, BLM can leverage its funding at more than a 3 or 4 to one ratio.

Strategic Plans - Recreation is one of the Department's four primary mission areas in the Department's Strategy Plan in meeting public demand for outdoor recreation, supporting communities, diversifying healthy economies and improving the quality of life for millions of Americans. The BLM support is key to this mission and achieving the Department's goals in providing opportunities to the public for environmentally-responsible recreation. Recreation is

providing staff expertise and best management practices to those proposed mining and mineral leasing activities needing consultation on:

- Travel and transportation management,
- Visual and environmental resource assessment, and Socio-economic benefit assessment.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Performance Information – In 2007, the program plans to meet or exceed the planned 2006 accomplishments, with the exception of inventorying for recreational resources. The program will be decreasing the amount of acres inventoried for recreational resources by 92 percent. This is because in 2006, Alaska inventoried their acreage as one-time effort in support of their land use planning efforts and will not need to repeat this work in 2007.

The focus of the program for 2007 will be to:

- **Conduct Travel Management Planning** - The BLM plans to initiate development and/or complete approximately 67 travel management plans during 2007. Priority will be given to the preparation of Travel Management Plans that implement decisions made in recently completed Time Sensitive Plans. These travel management plans will identify and designate roads and trails for motorized users to access public lands.
- **Implement Travel Management Plan** - Upon completion of the travel management route designation process, implementation of plans will begin and require such workloads as rerouting, removing, rehabilitating specific roads and trails, establishing consistent mapping standards for the GIS database, developing interagency signing standards, and mitigating impacts to natural and cultural resources. BLM expects to begin implementation on about 50 travel management and special recreation management areas (SRMAs) in 2007.

- **Implement Recreation Permits and Fees** - In 2007, the BLM will enhance dispersed recreation management through recreation business practices by delivering consistent permit and fee policies, information, and guidance reflecting the new fee legislation. Recreation revenues will continue to be returned to recreation sites to enhance recreation opportunities.
- **Enhance Partnerships and Promote Stewardship** - Ongoing partnerships with many national and regional recreation interest groups, non-profit organizations and local communities have enhanced the BLM's ability to leverage resources and manage resources at the Field, State, and National level. Promoting stewardship and improving public information – BLM will coordinate and partner with external organizations and internal programs to improve delivery of real time information through web site development and provide stewardship ethics information to visitors of the public lands.

Use of Performance and Cost Data in the Recreation Resource Management Program

A strategic planning effort to improve dispersed recreation opportunities and establish budget emphasis areas has been most helpful to the BLM. The BLM has utilized specific criteria including recreation dependent counties, proximity to gateway communities and public lands within an hour drive of a metropolitan area of 50,000 or more people to help us to allocate recreation funding.

The identification of priority recreation workload planning emphasis areas has allowed the BLM to focus the use of funding for priority recreation work and enabled the BLM to serve a greater number of customers and visitors. Five states with two to five planning areas per state were identified by the BLM as budget emphasis areas with the goal of improving dispersed recreation opportunities.

The BLM continues to analyze and compare visitor use, visitor satisfaction and other workload factors between states to increase productivity and shift resources to states that have higher public demand for improving dispersed recreation opportunities.

2006 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- Increasing the number of on-line recreation transactions supported by DOI by 25 percent over 2005. Mandatory internet shutdown in 2005 caused a decrease in the number of on-line reservations. The increase in 2006 is due to resumed and expanded Internet access Bureau-wide.
- Providing 38 percent (5,577 compared to 3,483) more outreach through interpretive and environmental education than in 2005, due to a change of definition that now includes

interpretive programs. There will also be a slight increase in the number of interpretive products produced.

- Inventorying 92 percent more recreation resources (84,485,091 acres) in 2006 than in 2005. This large increase is due to Alaska's plan to conduct recreation resource inventories on most of the land they manage in support of land use planning efforts.
- Assessing 39 percent (16,261 miles compared to 22,534 miles) less linear recreation resources. This decrease reflects normal variations in this workload as these inventories are conducted on an as needed basis in support of land use planning efforts and are not repeated every year.

2006 Projects –

- **Preparing Policy on Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management** – The BLM will prepare national policy guidance for
 - Conducting and improving consistency of comprehensive travel management planning;
 - Designating roads and trails within an interdisciplinary framework;
 - Increasing enforcement of these designations.
 - Implementing travel management decisions procedures including providing visitor services and information;
 - Implementing stewardship education programs; and,

BLM will also evaluate and assess OHV monitoring protocols and develop monitoring program guidance. Field Offices will designate OHV use areas as resource management plans are prepared or revised and designate roads and trails within limited use areas.

- **Establishing Benefits-Based Management** – The BLM intends to establish policies and emphasize training that will accelerate BLM's transition to a Bureau-wide, business-oriented, benefits-based management framework. This recreation management transition will emphasize collaborative and cooperative management of resources with other providers to meet shared economic, social and environmental concerns, especially personal, economic and community beneficial outcomes.
- **Implementing the BLM's Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services Workplan** – The 2006 Workplan focus will be to be responsive to critical issues facing recreation use on the

BLM's Recreation Program's 2005 Quick Facts

- During 2005, the Recreation Resources Management program achieved a 91% satisfaction rate for the quality of the recreation experience.
- 21% of recreation areas had associated community partnerships.
- The number of visitors served by interpretive programs was 11,751.

public lands and to identify actions supported by partners and constituents that should be taken to help achieve recreation management objectives.

- **Implementing the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA)** – The BLM, along with Recreation Resource Advisory Councils and the Interagency Fee Council, will focus on accountability for fees collected including updating the biennial brochure, developing and deploying an America the Beautiful Pass, completing the Federal Register Notice to implement the Act for the BLM, and providing a technical program review.
- **Conducting Assessments of Recreation Sites** – The BLM is conducting a Bureau-wide condition assessment of recreation sites in 2006 to include recreation sites, facilities and trails.
- **Implementing Concessions Reform** – The Recreation program will continue to manage the concessions reform project in 2006 including the development of an implementation strategy for the audit recommendations.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Performance Information - In 2005, the BLM met two of six planned accomplishments in the Recreation Resource Management program. The BLM did not achieve planned accomplishments in four performance areas because of external internet access difficulties, and the redefining of several recreation performance measures and associated formulas used for measuring performance.

The percentage of universally accessible facilities performance measure was not met because the number of deficiencies identified has been outpacing the number of corrections made, effectively keeping the percentage number of accessible sites from increasing dramatically.

The program:

- Prepared or revised 64 recreation activity plans, an increase of 12 over the 2004 number of 52.
- Performed 34 Recreation Fee Deferred Maintenance units, up from 27 in 2004.

OHV Management Success in California in 2005

- The BLM's Bishop Field Office Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) program is one of the best in California, as acknowledged by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, environmental groups and OHV organizations. The Bishop Field Office is an example of what has become common practice in many field offices throughout the BLM.
- The office took a landscape and cooperative management approach to travel management, by working with regional partners to design travel networks and provide a coordinated delivery of services and facilities.
- Through state, local and non-profit partners, as well as extensive use of volunteers, the office has cost effectively produced brochures and travel guides, maintained roads, rebuilt bridges, rehabilitated access routes, and managed visitor use to implement land use plan decisions.

- Evaluated 2,367 miles of designated rivers and trails, up from 2,000 miles in 2004.

2005 Projects -

- **DOI/BLM Strategic Plan Implementation:** The BLM continues to implement its 5-year national recreation and visitor services strategy.
- **OHV, Trails and Travel Management:** The BLM implemented actions contained in the BLM's National Management Strategy on Motorized OHV Use which promotes environmentally-sound motorized OHV use and initiates new planning guidance, monitoring, education and stewardship partnerships, and increased funding commitments for OHV management.
- **Planning:** In 2005, the BLM developed a new section for the Land Use Planning Handbook on comprehensive trails and travel management and updated the recreation management section for critical growth in recreation and demand for public land access.
- **Monitoring and Performance:** In coordination with OMB, the BLM completely revised and improved BLM's recreation customer survey process and improved the validity and reliability of the analysis and reports.
- **Partnerships:** The BLM continued to expand partnerships and their effectiveness by working with the American Recreation Coalition to host a Partners Outdoors conference and the Western States Tourism Policy Councils to host a National Public Lands Recreation Forum 2005 with national level interest groups and organizations.
- **Regulations:** Issued new guidance for Special Recreation Permits and Recreation Use Permits addressing "Recreation Permit Administration" to provide better customer service, improve small business support, reduce administrative paperwork, and provide consistency in regulation and law enforcement on public lands.
- **Fees and Concessions:** The BLM received legislative authority to continue its recreation user fee program with passage of the 2005 Omnibus Appropriations Bill and the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (REA), and developed and issued interim guidance to implement the legislation.
- **Workforce:** The BLM initiated a program-wide competitive sourcing feasibility analysis to meet the Bureau's obligations for Fair Act inventory workforce assessment under OMB requirements for A-76.
- **Accessibility:** BLM completed dozens of projects to improve accessibility at recreation sites using fee and deferred maintenance funding.

- **Scenic Byways and Visual Resources:** The BLM manages hundreds of miles and dozens of Scenic and Backcountry Byways. In 2005, BLM coordinated more than \$800,000 worth of road and recreation related enhancement projects as part of the BLM's eligibility within the transportation bill (SAFETEA –LU).
- **Tourism and Gateway Community Service:** The BLM initiated an MOU with the Outdoor Industry Foundation to promote the Administration's Healthier Americans Initiative with the "Get Fit With US" Project".

Interpretation and Stewardship: The BLM completed a survey and assessment of visitor center cost of operations and initiated the development of guidance and recommendations for cost efficient design and management and conducted a visitor center managers training course.

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Satisfaction with the quality of experience (SP: REM.1.002)	94%	91%	-3%	92%	+1%	92%	0%
Number of acres made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships (SP: RIM.1.01.001)	260M	260M	0%	260M	0%	260M	0%
Number of river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships (SP: RIM.1.01.002)	14,500	14,500	0%	14,500	0%	14,500	0%
Percent of universally accessible facilities in relation to the total number of recreation areas (SP: RIM.1.01.003)	9% 700/ 7,770	7% 35.7/ 512	-2%	10%	+3%	7%	-3%
Number of on-line recreation transactions supported by DOI (SP: RIM.1.02.001)	13,000 transactions	8,000 transactions	-5,000	13,500	+5,500	14,000	+500
Percent of recreation areas with community partnerships (SP: RIM.1.03.001)	21% 818/ 3,894	21% 818/ 3,894	0%	24% 934/ 3,894	+3%	25% 975/ 3,894	+1%
Number of individuals using an interagency pass (SP: RIM.1.03.002)	11,000	10,735	-265	10,700	-35	10,700	0%
Number of visitors served by facilitated programs (SP: RIM.1.05.001)	13,000,000	13,397,902	+397,902	12,000,000	-1,397,902	12,000,000	0
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid (SP: REM.2.001)	85%	85%	0%	88%	+3%	90%	+2%
Percent of concession activities with performance-based contracts (SP: RIM.2.01.001)	0% 0/ 19	0% 0/ 19	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Facilities Condition : Percent of facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by the Facilities Asset Management System (FAMS). (SP)	No Data Reported	No Data Reported	NA	Baseline to be Established	NA	TBD	TBD
Cost per visitor at development and recreational fee demonstration sites (SP: RIM.2.02.002)	\$7.00	\$7.24	+\$0.24	\$7.00	-\$0.24	\$7.00	0%
Provide Outreach Through Interpretation and Environmental Education (number) (unit of measure changed in 2004)	2,777	3,483	+706	5,577	+2,094	5,800	+223
Inventory Recreation Resources (acres).	7,873,924	7,674,125	-199,799	92,159,216	+84,485,091	7,500,000	-84,659,216
Assess Linear Recreation Resources (miles).	20,943	22,534	+1,591	16,261	-6,273	15,000	-1,261
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	6,845,887	6,934,674	+88,787	8,238,004	+1,303,330	8,239,000	+996
Strategic Plan Performance Measures contain values from the Western Oregon O&C Recreation Management program.							

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Activity Summary (\$000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Oil and Gas Mgt	\$	87,360	88,962	+1,501	+24,845	115,308	+26,346
	FTE	839	827	-9	+74	892	+65
Coal Mgt	\$	9,311	9,159	+169	-82	9,246	+87
	FTE	79	77	-1	0	76	-1
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	\$	9,960	10,036	+190	-75	10,151	+115
	FTE	91	89	-1	0	88	-1
Total Dollars	\$	106,631	108,157	+1,860	+24,688	134,705	+26,548
	FTE	1,009	993	-11	+74	1,056	+63

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands. In 2004, energy and mineral development generated \$1.4 billion through royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees.

In 2005, the public lands produced over 40 percent of the Nation's coal, 11 percent of the natural gas, and 5 percent of its oil. Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation, including potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead, zinc, sand and gravel. Production of leasable minerals from Federal lands such as phosphate, potash, sodium, and certain hard rock minerals with a market value of \$781 million generated \$38.9 million in revenues. In 2005, the BLM administered 308 coal leases and over 54,000 oil and gas leases, of which 21,000 oil and gas leases are producing. The BLM managed 399 geothermal leases, with 55 leases in producing status at the end of 2005. In the next two years, over 50 additional megawatts of power generation are planned to come on line. The BLM also managed production of over 12 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, and other mineral materials in 2005. In addition to managing energy and mineral exploration and development on public lands, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on Indian lands.

The management of energy and mineral resources on public lands is critical to achieving the President's National Energy Policy goals of modernizing the energy infrastructure, increasing energy supplies, and accelerating protection and improvement of the environment, as well as supporting the Secretary's Indian Trust responsibilities. In an effort to meet the Nation's energy demands in 2005 and beyond, the BLM has developed a series of actions, schedules, and

assignments outlining how the Bureau will efficiently and effectively implement the President's National Energy Policy. In 2006, emphasis in the energy and minerals activity will be directly tied to providing opportunities for environmentally sound commercial development and implementing the President's National Energy Policy.

The United States holds significant oil shale resources underlying a total area of 16,000 square miles. This represents the largest known concentration of oil shale in the world and holds the equivalent of 2.6 trillion barrels of oil. More than 70 percent of American oil shale is on Federal land, primarily in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. This is 20 times more than total U.S. oil resources of 116.5 billion barrels. With the high price of oil there is new interest in developing oil shale. The BLM is presently developing new regulations for oil shale leasing. Draft regulations are scheduled to be published in 2007.

In order to implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and respond to the growth in demand for access to energy on the nation's public lands, the 2007 budget requests increases in funding for the Energy and Minerals program over the 2006 enacted level in several key areas.

BLM supports the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by managing energy and mineral resources to enhance public benefits, to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	87,360	88,962	+1,501	+24,845	115,308	+26,346
FTE	839	827	-9	+74	892	+65

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-1,099	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-164	
• Alaska North Slope Oil & Gas Energy	+12,400	+13
• Energy Permitting at Non-Pilot Offices	+9,244	+57
• Oil Shale Leasing	+3,300	+3
• Gas Hydrates	+425	+0
• NPRA Well Capping	+739	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	+24,845	+74

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Oil and Gas Management is \$115,308,000 and 892 FTE, a net program increase of \$24,845,000 and 74 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Alaska North Slope Oil and Gas Energy (+\$12,400,000) – The funds requested would be used to support the exploration and development of energy located on Alaska's north slope and to respond to environmental risks associated with government owned legacy wells in the area. The budget assumes that in 2006 Congress will pass legislation to authorize energy development in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Prior to exploration and development of oil and gas resources, BLM must complete thorough environmental analyses and must purchase additional data such as ortho-imagery and hydrography data. These data are necessary to assess impacts and evaluate development proposals. Included in BLM's request is the cost of responding to a high level of public comment and interest which is expected as a result of leasing proposals in ANWR. For

example, BLM recently received 250,000 comments responding to a plan amendment in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A). The requested increase will also help BLM keep up with the anticipated increases in energy-related activities in the NPR-A.

The funds would also be used to implement Section 348 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which requires BLM participation in North Slope Science Initiative (NSSI) research and monitoring projects. This information is needed to support resource management decisions such as oil and gas leasing. The NSSI ensures that inventory, monitoring and research activities are systematically integrated across disciplines and individual projects or programs. These activities produce information which is incorporated into oil and gas lease stipulations in order to mitigate impacts to resources such as wildlife. The work of the NSSI ensures that such stipulations are based on sound scientific principles.

A portion of the request will be used to respond to accelerated shoreline erosion issues in Alaska. The erosion of the shoreline threatens government-owned legacy wells and other facilities. Proper abandonment of these government-owned legacy wells is important to prevent contamination of the oceans and lakes in the area. BLM would use the request, in addition to \$739,000 in base funding shifted from the deferred maintenance program, to plug and abandon these wells and to properly dispose of reserve pit contents from sites which are at risk from the shoreline erosion. A preliminary action plan was developed in 2005 as a result of the emergency response action that had to be taken at the eroded J.W. Dalton Well #1 site.

BLM based this request on its 2005 cost of plugging the Dalton well and moving the reserve pit contents adjacent to the well to a secure location. Using preliminary results from an inventory of site characteristics and risks, BLM has made a preliminary estimate of funding needs for the area threatened by shoreline erosion. BLM's current estimate for sites which may need remediation during the next 5 years is over \$24.0 million. The funding requested for 2007 would continue the systematic implementation of a plan to address each of these threatened facilities on Alaska's North Slope. In 2007, remedial and plugging/abandonment work will be concentrated near the Simpson Peninsula area.

Energy Permitting at Non-pilot Offices (+\$9,244,000) – Section 362 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires BLM to ensure timely action on APDs, to ensure NEPA compliance, to improve consultations, to improve the management of oil and gas leasing information and to improve inspection and enforcement. This request supports BLM's implementation of Section 362 requirements.

The \$9.2 million request includes \$4.3 million to process approximately 1,100 additional APDs; \$2.9 million to perform 1,930 additional inspections and \$2.0 million to conduct needed monitoring, all of which will be targeted at the BLM offices which were not designated as Pilot offices and were not provided additional funds in the Energy Act. These offices, like the pilots, are experiencing sharp increases in the demand for permits. This requested new money will be supplemented by a redirection of \$2.25 million from Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) studies within the Oil and Gas program in order to improve BLM's inspection and enforcement program. This redirection of funding will allow BLM to perform an additional 1,500 inspections.

BLM developed this request by using its Activity Based Cost Management system. The BLM estimated the number of pending APDs at the beginning of the year and added the estimated number of new APDs received during the year to project the 2007 workload at non-pilot offices. The BLM is using the inspection and monitoring funding requested to address the gap between required and planned inspection workload and monitoring issues identified in a recent GAO report on the relationship between increased permitting and environmental protection responsibilities (GAO-05-418).

Oil Shale Leasing (+\$3,300,000) – BLM plans to use the \$3.3 million requested increase, together with base funding of \$1.0 million, to manage its oil shale research and development leasing program, to complete a major oil shale programmatic EIS and to take the initial steps leading to a commercial leasing program. The additional funds will also be used to establish a centralized office to oversee management of the oil shale leasing program. The request would be used to fund steps leading to a leasing program by late 2008. New leases utilizing the research results are expected to provide additional production with fewer environmental consequences but these leases are not expected to be in production for at least five years.

The oil shale programmatic EIS is expected to attract national interest. BLM developed the request based in part on the cost of other recent programmatic EIS's with issues of national interest. The cost of managing this level of public interest and complexity, developing an adequate analysis of the relatively new oil shale extraction technologies, and coordinating public comments is expected to approach the cost of recent comparable NEPA analyses of oil and gas leasing in NPR-Alaska.

Gas Hydrates (+\$425,000) – Section 353 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 contains provisions intended to promote natural gas production from natural gas hydrate resources through royalty incentives. The act requires the Secretary to review opportunities to enhance production of natural gas from gas hydrate resources. BLM's role, in cooperation with USGS, and industry partners is to assist with the development of the information base which would be needed to prepare a gas hydrate leasing program. BLM's current gas hydrate effort is located in Alaska. An increase of \$425,000 is proposed for 2007 to continue BLM's gas hydrate assessment and research efforts. Non-Federal partners are expected to contribute \$500,000 for this project.

Support for this program comes from State and Federal Congressional delegations, Native Corporations, and Villages within Alaska. It also has the full support and will collaborate with the DOE Gas Hydrate research program. Work under this proposal is consistent with the Energy Policy Conservation Act (EPCA), the Gas Hydrate Act of 2000, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Viability of the proposed Alaska Gas Pipeline may depend upon sufficient gas resources to maintain both enhanced oil recovery operations and pipeline sales.

National Petroleum Reserve (NPR-A) Well Capping (+\$739,000) – This is a shift of base funding from the Deferred Maintenance Program in order to consolidate funding related to Alaska's legacy well issue into the Oil and Gas Management Program.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$1,099,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$164,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

<u>Total Performance Change</u>		+1,824 Oil and Gas APDs Processed +6,246 Oil and Gas Inspections Performed			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D=B+C</u>	<u>E</u>
Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007					
Measure	2006 Enacted Performance	2007 Base Performance	2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance	2007 Budget Request Performance	Out-year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance
Applications for Permit to Drill Processed (APDs)	10,160	10,160	+1,824	11,984	0
Conduct Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement. (number)	19,942	19,942	+6,246	26,188	0
Column B: The performance level BLM expects to achieve absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect, for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.					
Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and Beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.					

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Oil and Gas Management program provides funding for oil and gas as well as geothermal and oil shale activities. This program is one of the major mineral leasing programs in the entire Federal government. Production from over 63,000 Federal onshore oil and gas wells accounts for 18 percent of the Nation's natural gas and 5 percent of its oil. Oil, gas, and geothermal development on public lands generate revenues from filing fees, bonuses, rentals, and royalty payments. Generally, the receipts from Federal leasing (except filing fees) are divided among the Treasury, the Reclamation Fund, and the States or counties in which the leased lands are

located. The Minerals Management Service provides the accounting function for the Department and collects all onshore oil and gas receipts except for filing fees, bonus bid amounts, the first year's rental, and all rental payments for leases in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, and in the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma. The royalty from oil and natural gas produced from onshore federal minerals exceeded \$1.6 billion in 2004, along with over \$161 million in bonus bids and over \$48 million in rentals.

Leasing – Currently over 36 million acres of onshore Federal oil and gas mineral estate are leased for oil and gas development in 33 states. Of this, about 12.5 million acres are considered in producing status with an estimated 400,000 acres of disturbance.

The oil and gas industry requests onshore Federal oil and gas mineral estate acreage to be leased in packages called parcels. The BLM will then offer these parcels for oil and gas leasing if an adequate land use plan, which will include stipulations for the parcel, *National Environmental Policy Act* analysis, and documentation to support the leasing decision, have been completed for the parcel. The parcel is then placed on a competitive oil and gas sale. If the parcel is not leased during the competitive sale, the parcel is available under noncompetitive procedures for two years.

Oil and Gas Use Authorizations – After an oil and gas lease has been issued, the oil and gas operator will drill wells to explore for and produce oil and gas on the lease. Before any surface disturbance is allowed the BLM must first authorize the proposed development. The BLM reviews these proposals to ensure compliance with the lease terms, the *National Environmental Policy Act*, and to ensure the protection of other surface and subsurface resources present. These proposals include Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs), and various types of sundry notices; for example activities such as commingling, venting and flaring, off-lease measurement, casing repairs, and re-completions.

With continued high prices for oil and natural gas, exploration and development of leases are expected to continue at the present high rate or greater. Submissions of APDs are projected to exceed 9,000 in 2006 and 10,500 in 2007 if current high prices continue. Development is expected to continue in the major oil and gas basins in the west. As new discoveries are made, development will shift.

BLM has made a number of improvements which have streamlined the processing of APDs. For example, the recently updated *Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Development* (Gold Book), has been published on the web at www.blm.gov/bmp/goldbook.htm and is also available at field offices in hardcopy. The Gold Book was developed to assist the operator by providing information on the requirements for obtaining permit approval and conducting environmentally responsible oil and gas operations on Federal lands, including exploration, production, reclamation, and associated rights-of-way and special use authorizations. By making operators aware of these requirements in advance, delays due to incomplete applications are avoided.

Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement – When an operator begins work on an approved application it is BLM's responsibility to ensure that all conditions of the approval are followed.

This is accomplished through the inspection and enforcement portion of the Oil and Gas Management program.

The inspection and enforcement program includes production verification of Federal and Indian leases to ensure that proper royalty payments are made. The production verification portion of the inspection and enforcement program continues to be one of the most critical components of the Oil and Gas Management program because the potential for lost revenue is very high. Mishandling of production from Federal and Indian leases can result in significant underpayment of royalties.

BLM staff also perform environmental inspections to ensure that operators are complying with the surface and environmental conditions of approval attached to drilling permits and lease stipulations. Enforcement actions include the issuance of notices of non-compliance and if violations are not corrected, levying of fines.



BLM inspectors verify oil and gas production from Federal and Indian leases to ensure proper royalty payments are made and ensure compliance with conditions of approval.

Currently the BLM has identified over 29,000 inspection items which include production, drilling, plugging, workover and environmental compliance inspection items. Not all inspection items are required to be inspected yearly. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) outlines which inspection items are to be inspected annually. All other Federal or Indian producing leases are required to be inspected at least once every three years. With the request, BLM is planning to accomplish over 26,000 inspections in 2007.

Reservoir Management - The reservoir management program includes the review and approval of operator agreements such as communitization, unitization, and underground gas storage agreements, as well as development contracts and well spacing orders. These agreements result in more efficient resource recovery while minimizing environmental impacts.

The other major area of reservoir management program is drainage. Drainage is the migration of oil or gas, or associated resources, across lease lines, which results in a loss of Federal resources without compensation to the government. The BLM is also responsible for reviewing 3,000 Federal and Indian drainage cases annually. When drainage occurs on Federal lands, BLM seeks to establish a royalty compensation agreement with the lessee for the lease adjacent to the lands being drained or requires a well be drilled on the Federal lease being drained.

Indian Lands - The BLM Oil and Gas Management program is responsible for trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners. In fulfilling this obligation, the BLM

supervises operational activities on 3,700 Indian oil and gas leases, and provides advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners.

In fulfilling the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, the BLM works with the Minerals Management Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to ensure proper management of Indian oil and gas properties. The BLM's focus is on ensuring timely and proper development, maximizing economic resource recovery, and ensuring accurate production reporting. Inspection and enforcement work on Indian leases is conducted both by the BLM and by tribal personnel through contracts and agreements set forth in FOGRMA and the *Indian Self-Determination Act*. In cases where the Tribes carry out the on-the-ground inspection activities on tribal leases, the BLM is still actively involved in the oversight of these activities to ensure that the Secretary's trust responsibility is fulfilled.

Geothermal Resources Management – The Geothermal Resources program manages the exploration, development, and oversight of geothermal resources on Federal lands. The BLM is responsible for leasing Federal geothermal resources, and then issuing permits and licenses for post-lease development for both electrical and direct-use heat applications, while ensuring compliance with lease terms and NEPA and the protection of other resources.

With energy in California continuing to be an issue of critical importance, and with the governor signing into law the requirement for the three publicly owned utilities in California to have 20 percent of their energy mix from renewable sources by 2017, there is renewed interest in leasing federal lands for geothermal energy.

- Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 by modifying the disposition of revenue received from geothermal sales, bonuses, rentals and royalties. The act also requires modifications in the rules that govern geothermal leasing.

The BLM presently manages 354 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status. These leases generate over 24 megawatt-hours of electrical power per year and provide alternative heat sources for direct-use commercial endeavors. Geothermal generates over \$12 million in federal revenues each year.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Studies - Section 604 of the 2000 EPCA reauthorization requires the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore lands to identify the reserves and resource estimates on those lands and any constraints to the development of these resources.

Phase I of the inventory was released in January 2003 and covered five major basins within the Interior West: the San Juan/Paradox, Uinta-Piceance, Greater Green River, and Powder River Basins, and the Montana Thrust Belt. We are near completion of the second phase of the EPCA study which will incorporate the conditions of approval and reserves growth data that has recently been collected. This report is expected to be issued sometime in the first half 2006.

This report will include the five original basins and Northern Alaska, Wyoming Thrust Belt, Denver Basin, Florida Peninsula, Black Warrior Basin and Appalachian Basin.

The BLM, as lead agency, is working closely with the Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Service to continue the EPCA inventory.

Oil Shale Leasing – The United States holds significant oil shale resources underlying a total area of 16,000 square miles. This represents the largest known concentration of oil shale in the world and holds the equivalent of 2.6 trillion barrels of oil. More than 70 percent of American oil shale is on Federal land, primarily in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. This is 20 times more than total U.S. oil resources of 116.5 billion barrels. With the high price of oil there is new interest in developing oil shale. The BLM is presently developing new regulations for oil shale leasing. Draft regulations are scheduled to be published in 2007.

Naval Petroleum Reserves – With the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the management of the Naval Petroleum Reserve # 2 in Kern County, California was given to the Secretary of the Interior. The BLM has been given the responsibility to oversee the production of oil and gas from this reserve. The BLM has initiated the planning and environmental analysis necessary to consider the area for leasing. Revenues from these leases, as provided in the Act, are available for the management of the reserve.

Cost Recovery - Federal agencies are authorized to charge processing costs by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (IOAA), 31 U.S.C. 9701. BLM also has specific authority to charge fees for processing applications and other documents relating to public lands under Section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. 1734. New fees promulgated under these authorities became effective on November 7, 2005. For example, the fee to process an assignment or transfer of a lease was set at \$74.00 in the final rule. The full text of the final rule can be found at:

http://www.blm.gov/nhp/news/regulatory/3100fcost-recovery/3100f_cr.html

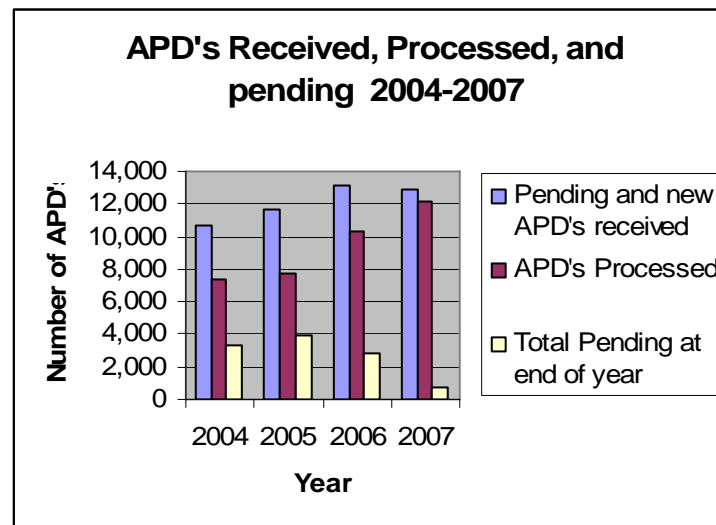
In response to Congress's direction in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the final rule published by BLM does not implement cost recovery fees for APDs, Geothermal Permits to Drill (GPDs), geophysical and geothermal exploration permits. The Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section discusses administration proposals to use additional cost recoveries beginning in 2008 to fund oil and gas workload that is currently funded with mineral revenues provided under Section 365 of the Act.

2007 Program Performance Estimates

Applications for Permits to Drill – As long as energy prices remain high the demand for oil and gas resources on federal minerals will remain high. The present outlook for 2007 is a continuing increase in the number of APDs submitted and processed. The table below outlines the estimated influx of APDs received, processed, and pending. With the pilot project offices being fully functional in 2007, the BLM believes that the number of pending APDs can be reduced even though the demand for APDs will continue to increase. The table below shows the number of APDs in both pilot and non-pilot offices:

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Pending APDs less than 60 days old at start of year	888	1,082	1,450	1,976
Pending APDs greater than 60 days old at start of year	2,780	2,214	2,461	1,161
Total Pending APDs at start of year	3,668	3,296	3,911	3,137
New APDs Received	6,979	8,351	9,386	10,525
APDs Approved	6,452	7,018	TBD	TBD
Total APDs Processed	7,351	7,736	10,160	11,984
Pending APDs less than 60 days old at end of year	1,082	1,450	1,976	1,678
Pending APDs greater than 60 days old at end of year	2,214	2,461	1,161	0
Total Pending APDs at end of year	3,296	3,911	3,137	1,678

**The number of APDs processed in 2006 includes 410 APDs processed with funds reprogrammed late in fiscal year 2005. The additional funds requested in 2007 fund 1,100 APDs over the APDs processed with 2006 base funding.*



At the present time industry is at or near the drilling rig capacity. However, new rigs are being built and drilling rigs from outside the United States are being considered to be brought in to the

United States to boost the drilling rig capacity. So the number of wells drilled is expected to increase and most of the APDs approved are expected to be drilled.

**Use of Cost and Performance Information
In the Oil and Gas Management Program**

BLM developed its 2007 request for an additional \$9.2 million at non-pilot offices using its Activity Based Cost Management system. The BLM first identified the number of pending APDs, then added the number of new APDs expected and the required inspections and monitoring associated with the increase in APDs. Next, using the Bureau-wide average historical cost to process an APD and perform an inspection, BLM was able to estimate the total additional funding which would be needed in order for these offices to process approximately 1,100 more APDs than 2006.

In 2005, BLM received more APDs than anticipated. In order to respond to this demand, BLM requested and received the approval of Congress to shift \$2.5 million from lower priority work into the Oil and Gas Management Program. These additional funds were allocated to States, based on the estimated cost in ABCM and an inventory of pending APDs.

Inspection and Enforcement – With the additional inspection force hired and trained in 2006 BLM will be able to continue to increase the number of inspections completed. These will be production, drilling and abandonment inspections. BLM will continue to increase production verifications to insure proper reporting of production by the oil and gas industry.

In 2007 the I&E program objectives are to maintain a professional, fully-trained, and certified contingent of petroleum engineering technicians in order to ensure the proper accounting of production from Federal and Tribal lands and to protect the environment and health and safety where oil and gas production is occurring. With the additional funding from the pilot project offices additional inspection staff should be hired and trained in 2006. The table below outlines the number of inspections planned to be completed in 2007.

Inspections Completed and Planned				
	FY 2004	FY 2005*	FY 2006	FY 2007 Estimated
Production Inspections (PI)				
1. FOGPMA	622	N/A	715	796
2. Other	6,114	N/A	7,650	8,971
PI Total	6,736	N/A	8,365	9,767
Other Inspections		N/A		
1. Drilling Inspections	2,281	N/A	3,544	4,490
2. Abandonment Inspections	872	N/A	1,046	1,180
3. Workover inspections	371	N/A	420	480
4. Environmental Inspections	7,300	N/A	6,567	10,271
5. Record Verification Inspections	861	N/A		
6. Undesirable Event Inspections	130	N/A		

7. Alleged Theft	21	N/A		
Other Total	11,836	N/A	11,577	16,421
Total Inspections	18,572	N/A	19,942	26,188

*Data for 2005 is not complete. AFMSS was offline for several months in FY 2005 and not all data on inspections has been entered into the system and the Offices with Indian data are still shut down.

Resource Monitoring – In 2007 funding will be used to assess the effectiveness of permit stipulations which are intended to address impacts to threatened, endangered and sensitive species in the areas where energy development is occurring, and to develop water monitoring and wildlife monitoring plans to protect species such as black-tailed prairie dog, mountain plover, long-billed curlew, and burrowing owl. As new wells are drilled the BLM will be monitoring these new wells to ensure lease stipulations and conditions of approval are followed.

Geothermal – In 2007, the BLM will continue to implement the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. BLM will continue to work with the Forest Service to complete the processing of applications on Forest Service managed surface.

Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provides that revenue from geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties, excluding funds required to be paid to State and County governments, are deposited into BLM's Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. Under the Act, these deposits will be made to the fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. The budget proposes to repeal the revenue provisions in Section 224 and Section 234 in 2007, thus returning the disposition of geothermal revenue to the historical formula of fifty percent to States and fifty percent to the Treasury.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Studies – BLM will continue to work toward the completion of the next phase of the EPCA inventory. By the end of 2006 over 80 percent of the federal minerals will be covered. In 2007, the BLM proposes to redirect \$2.25 million in funds that are now designated for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act studies, to implement the requirement under Section 362 to improve its inspection and enforcement program. The redirected funds will allow the BLM to conduct an additional 1,500 inspections at non-pilot offices. The BLM will use \$700,000 remaining in EPCA base funds to meet the objectives of Section 364 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which calls for a review of transportation restrictions in the EPCA basins.

North Slope of Alaska – The BLM will continue leasing, exploration, and development activities authorized by Congress on the North Slope of Alaska in 2007 and conduct necessary pre-leasing activities for ANWR if legislation authorizing its development is enacted. This area is the Nation's best prospect for substantial new oil and gas production capacity. The BLM will continue actively pursuing the development of energy on the North Slope and throughout Alaska.

Oil Shale Leasing – In 2007, BLM plans to use the \$3.3 million requested increase, together with base funding of \$1.0 million, to manage its oil shale research and development leasing program, to complete an oil shale programmatic EIS and to take the initial steps leading to a commercial leasing program. This funding will support a leasing program by late 2008.



BLM's 2007 request includes funds to continue the remediation of old government-owned facilities on the North Slope of Alaska. In this picture, BLM contractors are removing the contents of a pit at the Dalton well in 2005. The contents of the pit represented a potential threat to the marine environment near the pit.

2006 Program Performance Estimates

Applications for Permits to Drill – In 2006, the Oil and Gas Management program is expecting continued high demand for natural gas drilling permits. Continued interest in the development of natural gas is expected in the mountain west states. With an increase in leases issued in Nevada and other small producing states in 2005, there is potential for increased drilling activity in 2006 in these states. This will be exploratory drilling rather than development drilling which is being done in the large producing western states. Most of the APDs are still expected to be submitted in the high volume offices of the past several years.

Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorized the seven pilot projects and provided an estimated \$20 million in mandatory funding for these offices. These offices (Buffalo, Carlsbad, Farmington, Grand Junction/Glenwood Springs, Miles City, Rawlins and Vernal) have processed about 70 percent of the APDs in the last 3 years. The new authorities and additional funding provided by Section 365 will allow the BLM to hire personnel from other Federal and State agencies to sit in the same office as BLM personnel, which should eliminate barriers that have delayed the processing of APDs. BLM is working hard at this time to get these offices manned and decrease the processing time for APDs in these offices. BLM may not see the full effect from these pilot project offices until 2007, due to the placement of staff in 2006 and the working out of new protocols with other federal and state agencies.

Inspection and Enforcement – With the increase of wells drilled and new wells being placed in production the BLM plans on increasing its inspection work force. The main increase will come in the pilot project offices. BLM will continue to train and certify new Petroleum Engineering Technicians (PETs) as they are hired. The training of new PETs takes at least 6 months. Most increases in inspections will come from new PETs trained and certified in 2005. Some of the additional funding for the pilot project offices will be used for inspection and enforcement. BLM plans to complete 19,942 inspections in 2006.

Program objectives in 2006 are to maintain a professional, fully-trained, and certified contingent of petroleum engineering technicians in order to ensure the proper accounting of production from Federal and Tribal lands and to protect the environment and health and safety where oil and gas production is occurring. In addition, the BLM will emphasize accountability for royalty production, maintaining the current level of records review. BLM will also work toward completing a larger percentage of the required inspections as outlined in 2006 Inspection Strategy.

Resource Monitoring – While compliance with the terms and conditions of oil and gas development is typically funded as part of the inspection and enforcement program, the broader effects of oil and gas development over time are measured by resource monitoring conducted by BLM specialists and qualified contractors. The BLM has made significant commitments in recent EIS's to water, air and wildlife monitoring plans. These monitoring plans are recognized as part of the full costs of program delivery. The results of the studies are used to modify lease stipulations, where needed to ensure that mitigation measures are effective.

In 2006, funding will be used to assess the effectiveness of permit stipulations which are intended to address impacts to threatened, endangered and sensitive species in the areas where energy development is occurring, and to develop water monitoring and wildlife monitoring plans to protect species such as black-tailed prairie dog, mountain plover, long-billed curlew, and burrowing owl. BLM field offices are planning to monitor the effects of oil and gas development at 200 water stations, 20 cultural sites and 810,000 acres of terrestrial habitat using oil and gas funding.



In Montana, BLM regularly monitors groundwater in areas where coal bed natural gas development is occurring.

Geothermal –The Energy Policy Act of 2005 has several provisions concerning geothermal resources, including a provision which directs that, with the exception of the State of Alaska, 25 percent of geothermal sales, bonuses, rentals and royalties are made available for the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. With the additional funding, estimated at

\$2.7 million in 2006, the BLM will accelerate efforts to process pending geothermal lease and permit applications. BLM will also modify the rules that govern geothermal leasing in order to implement the provisions in the Energy Act.

In 2006, BLM expects to process 15 geothermal permits to drill, administer 75 active geothermal leases, and conduct 300 geothermal energy inspections. In Nevada and California, BLM's processing, reviewing and approving of site licenses and utilization permits, as well as the processing of supporting sundry notices and development applications, should result in an increase in geothermal power generated. Exploration actions and unit reviews are also being conducted in Nevada and California, but could also occur in Oregon, Utah and New Mexico. BLM will complete unit agreements to protect public geothermal resources through better exploration and development controls. Efforts with the U.S. Forest Service will concentrate on applications in California, Oregon and Washington.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Studies – In 2006 BLM plans on releasing phase II of the EPCA inventories. This inventory will cover the five original basins (Powder River Basin, San Juan Basin, Uinta/Piceance basins, Greater Green River Basin, and) and Northern Alaska, Wyoming Thrust Belt, Denver Basin, Florida Peninsula, Black Warrior Basin and Appalachian Basin. BLM will continue to work on completing the inventory of the remaining basins.

North Slope of Alaska – The BLM is using funds appropriated in 2006 to continue leasing, exploration, and development activities authorized by Congress on the North Slope of Alaska. This area is the Nation's best prospect for substantial new oil and gas production capacity. The BLM will continue actively pursuing the development of oil and gas in the NPR-A.

2005 Program Performance Accomplishments

Oil and Gas Leasing – In 2005 the BLM leased 3,514 parcels totaling 4.3 million acres. At the end of 2005 there were 45,479 leases covering 36.5 million acres of which 22,125 leases were in producing status.

Applications for Permits to Drill – The unprecedented demand for APDs continued into 2005. The BLM received 8,351 APDs and BLM expects to receive another 9,000 APDs in 2006 due to continued high energy prices. In 2005 BLM continued to try to reduce the number of pending APDs and especially those APDs pending greater than 60 days, however the large number of APDs submitted prevented the reduction of pending APDs. The processing of APDs remained the top priority for oil and gas management as funding was shifted from other program areas, such as investigating and resolving drainage cases, reviewing abandoned wells and Energy Policy and Conservation Act studies. BLM processed 7,736 APDs which is 336 above the target set for 2005. Due to large number of APDs received the number of APDs pending increased to 3,911 at the end of 2005.

Inspection and Enforcement – During 2005 the BLM conducted 17,255 inspections on oil and gas operations. BLM was able to train and certify 24 new Petroleum Engineering Technicians (PETs) during 2005 which will, in part, lead to an increase in inspections in 2006 and 2007 as

these PETs gain experience. In performing production verification reviews the BLM identified 447,000 barrels of oil and 15,000,000 mcf of natural gas which was under reported and submitted to MMS for resolution and collection of royalties.

Geothermal – At the end of 2005 the BLM was managing 354 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status.

North Slope of Alaska – BLM developed a plan amendment for the northeast corner of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska in 2005. The amendment will guide leasing, exploration and development in the Petroleum Reserve for the next 10 to 20 years using lease stipulations and required operating procedures similar to those adopted for the adjacent northwest area of the Petroleum Reserve in 2004.

Oil Shale Leasing – In response to its announcement in the Federal Register of an oil shale research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) program, the BLM received 20 nominations for parcels of public land to be leased in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Eight applicants' proposals were judged eligible for continued consideration. The eight proposals were among 20 nominations the BLM received in response to a call for proposals published in the Federal Register in June 2005 for 160-acre RD&D leases on public lands in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Those nominations were evaluated by an interdisciplinary team of representatives from the BLM, the Departments of Energy and Defense, and the governments of the three States.

Each proposal was evaluated based on its potential to advance knowledge of effective technology, economic viability and the means of managing the environmental effects of oil shale development. Resultant projects, if successful, will be entitled to preference right leases not exceeding a maximum of 5,600 acres.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Studies - In 2005, BLM continued work on phase II of the EPCA inventories. This inventory covers the five original basins (Powder River Basin, San Juan Basin, Uinta/Piceance basins, Greater Green River Basin, and) and Northern Alaska, Wyoming Thrust Belt, Denver Basin, Florida Peninsula, Black Warrior Basin and Appalachian Basin. This report is scheduled to be released in the first half of 2006.

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Energy Resource Availability - Number of onshore acres available for energy resource exploration/development consistent with applicable management plans or permitting requirements (SP: UEM.1.001)	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0
Energy Resource Disturbance/Remediation - Average acreage disturbed per permitted energy exploration or development activity (SP: UEM.1.003)	2.3 acres	2.3 acres 10,233/ 4,449	0	2.1	-0.2	2.2	+0.1
Fluid Minerals Backlog - Number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APD's). SP	2,040 APDs	2,461	+421	1,161	-1,300	0	-1,161
Energy Minerals Processing/Percent Processed - Increase the percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for energy minerals (APDs). (PART)	96%	63% 7,317/ 11,662	-33%	76% 10,160/ (9,386+ 3,911)	+13%	88% 11,984/ (10,525+ 3,137)	+12%
Compliance/Percent of Strategy - Percent of fluid minerals inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (PART)	96.0%	80.7%	-15.3%	84.1%	+3.4%	95.8%	+11.7%
Compliance/Percent of INCs Corrected - Percent of Fluid Minerals Violations (Incidents of Non-Compliance or INCs) corrected by operators with first notice (PART)	96.0%	96.5%	+0.5%	96.5%	0.0%	96.5%	0.0%
Cost Efficiency - Unit cost per Application for Permit to Drill Processed (PART)	\$4,000	\$3,454	-\$546	\$3,750	+\$296	\$3,750	0
Customer/Stakeholder Satisfaction - Improve customer satisfaction rating with fluid energy resources permitting process.	50%	No Survey Measured Biannually	NA	50%	NA	No Survey Measured Biannually	NA
Develop and Issue Fluid Mineral Leases. (number)	2,800	3,115	+315	3,050	-65	3,050	0

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Process Fluid Minerals Applications for Permit to Drill. (number)	7,400	7,736	+336	10,160	+2,424	11,984	+1,824
Process Oil and Gas Reservoir Management Agreements. (number)	2,000	1,962	-38	2,000	+38	2,000	0
Conduct Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement. (number)	18,700	17,255	-1,445	19,942	+2,687	26,188	+6,246
Resolve Fluid Mineral Drainage Cases. (number)	1,200	1,038	-162	1,200	+162	1,200	0

Note: Energy Resource Availability (SP: UEM.1.001) Includes both coal, and oil, and gas.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	9,311	9,159	+169	-82	9,246	+87
FTE	79	77	-1	0	76	-1

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Coal Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-66	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-16	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-82	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007 budget request for Coal Management is \$9,246,000 and 76 FTE, a net program decrease of \$82,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

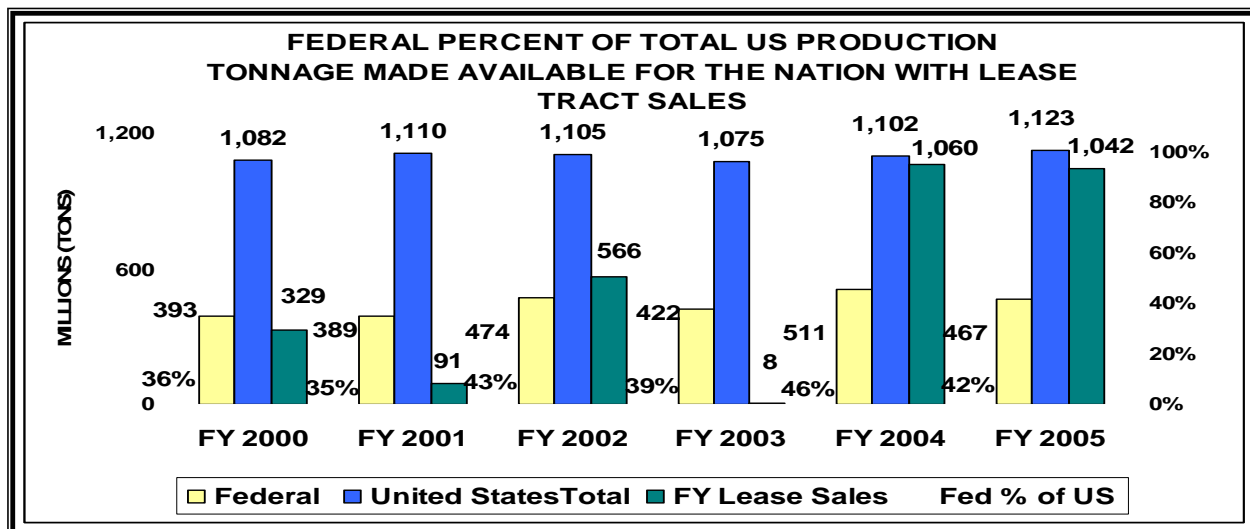
Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$66,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$16,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

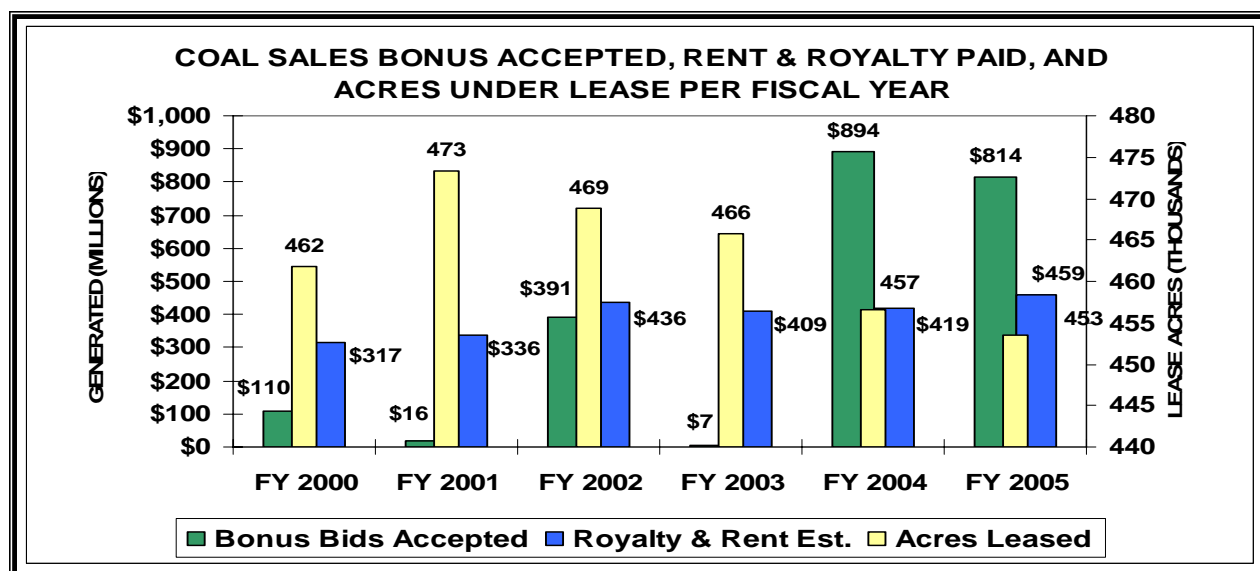
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 2004, the Energy Information Administration reported that over 51 percent (1,957,194 of 3,808,360 million kilowatt hours) of the nation's electricity generated came from coal. Coal is an important domestic source of plentiful, reliable, energy. Coal is used in the nation's industrial

sector to generate heat and power plants, while in the manufacturing sectors it is used to produce foods, primary metals, chemicals, paper, beverages, and fabricated metals. Coal use to heat residential structures and commercial facilities remains steady.



The nation increasingly relies on Federal coal managed by BLM to meet this demand. In 2005, 42% of the total estimated United States coal production¹ was mined from Federal coal leases. Federal coal sales records indicate approximately 467 million tons were sold, an increase in BLM's share of the United States total coal production, 19% more than that produced in 2000 (393 million tons).



¹ 2005's 4th Quarter Production is not available. 4th Quarter production estimated based upon 3 previous quarters.

The BLM manages 35% of all coal resources in the United States. The use of an additional 10% of the reserve is affected by BLM. Coal west of the Mississippi River is 60% federally owned. An additional 20% of the reserves west of the Mississippi may be affected by Federal leasing decisions. While coal production overall in the United States has remained basically flat, coal production in the highly concentrated Federal coal ownership in the west has increased from 53% in 2000 to over 56% in 2004. In one year's time, coal prices increased 11.6% in 2004 from that of 2003. Federal coal reserves are in high demand. Processing Federal coal leases, and ensuring that existing leases are managed to obtain maximum economic recovery is very important in meeting the national energy requirements. As of the end of 2005, there were 295 Federal coal leases covering 453,442 acres of Federal mineral ownership.

Total Federal coal production increased from 393 million tons in 2000, to more than 511 million tons in 2004 (a 30% increase), and 467 million tons in 2005 (a 19% increase from 2000).

Royalties and rent from Federal coal rose from \$317 million in 2000 to \$459 million in 2005 (a 45% increase over 2000).

Using the budget increases in 2002 and 2003, BLM was able to offer for sale seven Federal coal tracts and assisted in the preparation of two State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Land Administration (SITLA) coal tracts in 2004. This work was continued in 2005 when ten sales were held, providing 1.042 billion tons and generating \$814.2 billion in bonus bids.

BLM's Coal Management Program is critically important to the nation's energy and economic well-being. In 2004 and 2005, the BLM Coal Management Program accepted \$1.7 billion in sales bonus bids and managed the Federal coal leases that generated \$0.876 billion in royalties (totaling \$2.6 billion). During that time, 44% of the national's coal produced was developed from BLM managed leases.

The Coal Management program supports the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan by managing or influencing coal resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure maximum economic recovery. Key intermediate outcome measures include increasing the number of coal resource applications processed, processing post lease administrative actions as needed, and completion of required compliance and production inspections. (See the Coal Management Performance Overview).

Coal Leasing - Federal coal leasing relies on the Lease by Application process and the value of the applications increase significantly where industry has invested capital in adjacent reserve development. Industry applies for leases and exploration licenses as a result of coal's projected market price, supply, national and international demands. Many coal leases are issued in response to existing mining operations need for additional reserves.

Post-Lease Actions - The BLM's coal operations workload involves mandatory administrative actions for existing leases. BLM's post leasing administrative duties encompass additional exploration and all development activities that occur on Federal and tribal lands after the issuance of a coal lease. Operations workload includes monitoring for coal conservation through oversight of diligent development, bonding, and approval of the resource recovery and

protection plan for federally owned coal. Other operational workloads, typically initiated by the lessee, include lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, formation of logical mining units, transfers by assignment sublease or otherwise, relinquishments, and readjustments. Timely completion of post-lease actions is critical to assure compliance with the established requirements and goals of diligent development, continued operation, maximum economic recovery, and conservation of the coal resource.

Inspection, Enforcement, and Production Verification, Activities – To ensure effective use management, the BLM reviews the established requirements and then performs inspection and enforcement on both inactive and producing coal use authorizations (i.e. leases, licenses, logical mining units, etc). On-the-ground inspections are required to ensure compliance with established requirements and to detect unauthorized actions such as noncompliance with the resource recovery, protection and drilling plan, trespass, or deviations from reported production.

Inspections are normally conducted on tribal and Federal coal leases annually for non-producing leases and quarterly, or as needed, for producing leases. Some of the information collected during site inspections is used to independently verify coal production per royalty reporting period from authorized lands. Emphasis continues to be placed on (1) inspection and enforcement activities on tribal and Federal producing leases and (2) independent calculation of production and production verification.



Shoal Creek Mine - preparing to drive to work 1100 feet underground. Mining on Federal land is an important source of year-round employment to many small communities in coal-producing States.

Technical Assistance on Indian Lands - The BLM is responsible for providing technical expertise to Indian mineral owners in developing and managing the production of their coal resources. The BLM reviews mine plans, and provides inspection, enforcement, and production verification on Indian leases. BLM also provides oversight to contracts under the *Indian Self-Determination Act*.

The BLM is working closely with other Departmental agencies on all levels evaluating business processes and procedures focused on efficient and effective stewardship and management of tribal resources.

Cost Recovery – The BLM published cost recovery regulations which became effective on November 7, 2005. The rule states that BLM will recover the cost of processing coal authorizations such as lease modifications on a case-by-case basis. For example, the final coal leasing regulations provide that the applicant who nominates a tract after the effective date of the rule will pay BLM the processing costs incurred up to the publication of the competitive

lease sale notice. That fee amount will be included in the notice itself, and the successful bidder, if someone other than the original applicant, will be responsible for paying that amount to BLM. While royalties, rents, and bonus bids reflect the value of the resource to the lessor, Congress authorized BLM to recover its processing costs. BLM charges fees pursuant to the authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Using a combination of cost recoveries and appropriated funds, in 2007, the Coal Management Program will strive to issue or process coal leases, gather data to be used in processing coal leases beyond 2007, improve its customer service, reduce future liabilities created by unauthorized uses, and provide technical support to Tribes and Indian mineral owners. BLM estimates that it will process 35 coal lease actions and perform 2,100 inspection, enforcement and production verification actions.

2006 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2006, BLM plans to complete NEPA for five Lease-By-Application (LBA) tracts, hold six sales (including one SITLA tract), and issue ten coal leases (one SITLA tract and four Federal tracts that were sold in 2005).

Coal Leasing and Operations – BLM is focusing available funds on the highest priority work. BLM has 28 Federal LBAs and two SITLA tracts that were filed prior to the requirement to pay leasing costs on a case by case basis. Each of these existing lease applications are in various stages of processing and will require a total of two to three years to complete. The BLM's coal operations workload involves mandatory administrative actions for existing leases. BLM workloads such as production verification, coal conservation through oversight of diligent development, bonding, and approval of the resource recovery and protection plan for federally owned coal are completed to protect the public's interest and this workload remains constant.

Indian Trust Actions – The BLM anticipates that Indian post-lease actions such as the review and approval of mining or exploration plans, inspection and enforcement, product verification, and bonding modifications will be at the same level as 2005.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BLM exceeded its coal management lease sale goal and accepted \$814.0 million in bonus bids. BLM held 10 sales and sold 9 Federal coal tracts. One of the nine tracts was offered twice because the first bid did not reach or exceed the presale fair market value. Of the nine successful lease sales, five were issued leases in 2005 and four in 2006. In addition to the five

leases sold and issued in 2005, four leases (three Federal and one SITLA) sold in 2004 were issued, two rejected, and one relinquished, for a total of 12 leases processed in 2005. BLM processed 16 coal exploration licenses in 2005. As a result of the applicant's failure to provide regulatory required data, four coal lease tracts scheduled for issuance in 2005 were delayed to 2006.

Many post lease actions are industry driven and there was significant industry activity in 2005. BLM planned to complete 381 post leasing actions (i.e. lease modifications, lease readjustments, bond reviews, etc.) and completed 384 or 101% of the actions planned.

In 2005, 467 million tons of Federal coal were produced. Due to mine design changes and increased industry interest in mining Federal coal, BLM actually completed 2,357 or 114% of the planned inspections.

Indian Trust Actions – The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for issuing coal leases or coal contracts on Indian coal. BLM completed 72 required 2005 inspection, enforcement and production verification actions, representing 80% of the actions anticipated on trust coal leases in Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana.

COAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Energy Resource Availability - Number of onshore acres available for energy resource exploration/development consistent with applicable management plans or permitting requirements (SP: UEM.1.001)	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0	590 MM: 224 MM surface, 366 MM subsurface	0
Solid Minerals backlog - Number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for solid energy minerals (LBA's) (SP: UIM.1.01.002)	25	35	+10	33	-2	33	0
Energy Minerals Processing/Percent Processed - Increase the percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for energy minerals (PART)	43%	31% 12/ 39	-12%	16% 5/ 36	-15%	27%	+11.0%
Compliance/Percent of Strategy - Percent of solid minerals inspection and enforcement reviews completed (PART)	99%	111% 2,305/ 2,074	+14% 2,357/ 2,074	103% 2116/ 2,074	-8%	102% 110/ 2,074	-1%
Process Coal Leases	48	56	+8	35	-21	35	0
Process Coal Post Lease Actions.	300	384	+84	368	-16	360	-8
Inspect and Verify Production at Coal Sites	2,074	2,357	+283	2,116	-241	2,100	-16

Note: Energy Resource Availability (SP: UEM.1.001) Includes both coal, and oil, and gas.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources Management

Other Mineral Resources Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	9,960	10,036	+190	-75	10,151	+115
FTE	91	89	-1	0	88	-1

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-61	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-14	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-75	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007 budget request for Other Mineral Resources Management is \$10,151,000 and 88 FTE, a net program decrease of \$75,000 and 1 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$61,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$14,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation, including potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead, zinc, and sand, gravel, and stone. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and life in the United States. They are used for fertilizers, feed additives, road de-icers, tires, batteries, rust inhibitors, glass and papermaking, oil well drilling, water treatment, soaps, detergents, baked goods, medicines, and the chemical industry. The number of leases and prospecting permits for all minerals currently authorized under this program are shown in the following table. This program also funds technical assistance in these areas to the Indian Tribes and allottees.

This program processes leases and permits for non-energy solid leasable minerals, such as phosphate and potash. The program also processes sales and permits for mineral materials. Mineral materials are used in the construction of energy-related facilities, such as roads, pipelines, powerlines and drill pads. Mineral materials are also important to highway transportation system maintenance and improvement. The end outcome measures focus on key work performed by the Bureau, including authorizations and associated inspections for other mineral resources (salable mineral materials and non-energy solid leasable minerals) produced from BLM-managed or influenced lands. (see "Other Minerals Resources Management Performance Overview") .

Commodity	Leases	Prospecting Permits
Phosphate	100	0
Potash	137	1
Sodium (inc. Trona)	88	2
Hardrock leases	82	21
Other Minerals	48	18
Total	455	42

BLM's Other Mineral Resources Leases and Prospecting Permits (as of September 30, 2005)

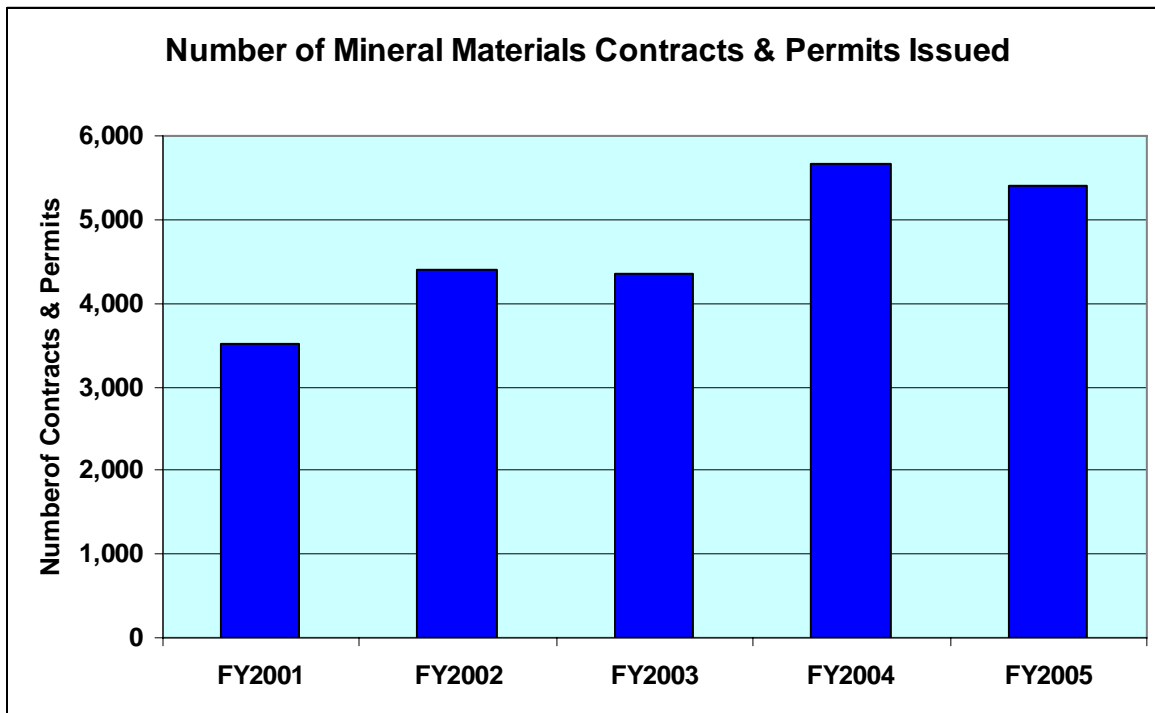
The goals of the Other Mineral Resources Management subactivity are to provide the infrastructure and minerals needed to support the national economy. By providing the materials to explore for, develop, and produce conventional and renewable energy resources and provide access for other activities, the subactivity supports several of the Bureau's emphasis areas for 2007-2009. These include contributing to the domestic energy supply and energy conservation, managing rangelands and forests to achieve healthy and productive watersheds, and protecting cultural and natural heritage resources. This program, by providing mineral materials, supports the access which is needed to effectively manage and support these other activities and basic land management. Some of the products (such as fertilizers) generated from non-energy minerals are used in producing alternative energy sources, such as biofuels.

Mineral Materials - Mineral materials include common materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays that provide the bulk of the materials needed for construction of houses, highways, railroad tracks, airports, bridges, pipelines and other developments.

Mineral materials are essential to implement the Energy Policy Act for the building and maintenance of energy development and production infrastructure. Local supplies of mineral material are needed for building the access and infrastructure to develop energy minerals and bring them to the market. Mineral materials are used for drill pads and access roads for oil and gas, oil shale, tar sands, coal, geothermal, and wind farm developments, and constructing railroads, pipelines, powerlines and roads for transporting coal, oil, gas, and electricity. Developing more efficient transportation systems and constructing new housing to current standards reduces energy consumption.

Sand, gravel and other mineral materials are also provided to State and local governments and nonprofit organizations at no cost to reduce the government's expense of constructing and maintaining the nation's highway system. Government agencies continue to need increasing amounts of materials while developing and maintaining the infrastructure for communities.

The Bureau also sells these materials for private and commercial uses at fair market value on a contract basis. As urban development increases and private sources become limited, the public and private sectors in the West are increasingly looking to BLM lands for these resources. There are often no other viable substitutes for mineral materials.



Authorization and Leasing – Under this program, the BLM issues authorizations (permits, contracts, leases, and licenses) for exploration for and extraction of mineral resources from public lands. These include minerals such as phosphate, potash, sodium, lead/zinc, gilsonite and other solid minerals other than coal. The BLM is responsible for classifying the land as prospectively valuable or as containing known value for these minerals. The Bureau also determines fair market value in support of leasing these other minerals on public lands, National Forest lands, and other lands for which the Federal government owns all or a portion of the mineral estate. This program includes ensuring compliance with environmental requirements and ensuring that the terms of leases or authorizations minimize future liabilities to the government. Examples of post-lease actions are the review and approval of mining or exploration plans, lease assignments, royalty rate reductions, lease renewals, lease modifications, lease readjustments, permit extensions, bonding modifications, lease terminations and relinquishments and review and approval of mining reclamation plans and licenses.

Technical Support of Indian Minerals - As part of this program, in support of the Secretary's trust responsibilities, the BLM provides technical assistance to Tribes and Indian mineral owners for solid non-energy mineral resource activities. The BLM is responsible for overseeing all solid mineral operations on leases issued by BIA on tribal and allotted lands, and assisting as requested with those taking on a greater role in self-governance under Section 638 compacts. This responsibility includes sand and gravel when Tribes authorize removal through a lease. The BLM's responsibility includes approval of plans of operations, as well as inspection and enforcement activities. The Bureau also pursues opportunities for contracting the minerals workload with interested Tribes.

The BLM is active in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) which is composed of members from five Departmental bureaus that manage Indian mineral leases, and members from the Office of the Secretary. The BLM provides support to a number of IMSC initiatives each year, such as "listening forums" where tribal leaders express their concerns.

Inspection and Enforcement and Production Verification - Inspection and enforcement actions, including verification of production, are conducted at least quarterly to ensure that all revenues from Federal and tribal solid mineral non-energy leases are accurately reported, that operations are following approved mining and reclamation plans, and that the correct royalty rate is being applied. Annual on-the-ground inspections of non-producing mineral leases, licenses, contracts, and permits are also conducted.

Mineral material permits and contracts are inspected to verify production and evaluate compliance with environmental mitigation and other requirements. When routine inspections or other information indicates an unauthorized removal of mineral materials or other compliance issue, the BLM investigates the alleged situation and takes action to resolve these cases.

In various western counties, population expansion and use for energy development has greatly increased the demand for mineral materials. In some instances, existing mineral material sources in readily available locations are rapidly being depleted, and the BLM is closing material

sites when they are exhausted. The increased demand for urban development and energy exploration has resulted in an increase in mineral material trespasses and enforcement actions on public lands, including reserved minerals.

Program Improvements to Respond to the Nation's Demand for Energy

Through use of its LR2000 and ABC/FM computer systems, BLM is able to monitor the agency's cost of sales and permits for mineral materials. Using analyses such as the administrative cost per thousand cubic yards authorized, BLM can make adjustments within the program to be more responsive to demand for mineral materials used in energy exploration and development.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Reflecting the goals of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, in 2007, BLM will direct funding and personnel to provide Other Minerals program support in areas with high levels of energy exploration and development activity.

The revenue from case-by-case cost recovery fees, which went into effect on November 7, 2005, will also allow the BLM to respond to high demand for minerals by providing funds to perform some mineral material sales which would not have been possible to complete with base funds.

2006 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will meet the 2006 targets published in the 2006 Budget Justifications. Primarily in response to increased demand by the public for minerals, roads and other infrastructure in high growth areas of the West and in areas with energy development, in 2006, BLM expects to complete work on 28 mineral leases, 321 non-energy post-lease actions, 5,000 mineral material disposals, 1,463 solid mineral inspections, and 3,000 mineral material site inspections on public lands, complete 48 trespass actions, and provide assistance to Tribes on six pre-lease actions.

In 2006, BLM expects to report a higher than normal level of non-energy licenses, permits and leases because of the effect of finalizing work that was initiated and funded in 2005.

Special emphasis for 2006 will be on support for conventional and alternative energy development, energy conservation, serving needs of rapidly expanding communities, identifying and resolving trespass in Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah, and maintaining the high levels of program service in Colorado and Idaho. In Idaho, California, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, funds will be used to continue to provide mineral materials for infrastructure for conventional and alternative energy projects, and to maintain mineral leasing activities that assist with energy production.

The BLM will maintain the high emphasis on discovering and resolving trespass issues, and continue to conduct mineral material inspections and production verification.

Alaska is reorganizing its offices to improve efficiency in processing requests for energy-related mineral materials and to better integrate the Joint Pipeline Office into the BLM's state structure. This will potentially facilitate processing requests for mineral materials which would be needed for the proposed natural gas pipeline. The streamlined organization will also be able to respond to an increase in requests for assistance to native allottees on gravel developments.

The following are examples of collaborative and cooperative management activities and projects that have and will continue to be funded in the Other Mineral Resources Management program.

Mineral Materials -The BLM will continue to make mineral materials available for collaborative uses by local governments and non-profit groups through free use permits to Federal agencies and State and local governments. New free-use authorizations remained at a high level in 2005 at 6.9 million cubic yards, with a value of over \$7.2 million, with production of 3.9 million cubic yards having a value of \$3.0 million and this level is expected to continue in 2006. Limited amounts are also provided to non-profit organizations. These materials are primarily used highway construction and maintenance.

Selenium Contamination in Idaho's Phosphate Mining District - The phosphate mining industry is very active, with an average of two major EIS's underway at any one time. While phosphate production from the three existing mines is projected to remain constant for FY 2006, the workload pertaining to selenium mitigation and remediation, production verification, inspection and enforcement, and monitoring has and is expected to increase. Lease modifications and fringe acreage leases will occur in FY 2007 and must be adjudicated in FY 2006, and environmental analysis must be conducted prior to approval.

Cost Recovery - The BLM published cost recovery regulations which became effective on November 7, 2005. The rule requires BLM to recover the cost of processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales on a case-by-case basis. While royalties, rents, and bonus bids reflect the value of the resource to the permittee, Congress authorized BLM to also recover its processing costs. BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

In anticipation of these receipts, the BLM reduced its request for appropriations by \$250,000 per year beginning in 2005. This reduction was reflected in both the 2005 and 2006 enacted levels as well as the current request. Although implementing full cost recovery potentially adds to BLM's capability to complete actions such as material sales, it has taken longer to implement than the time frame anticipated in these recent budget requests.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, major accomplishments in the Other Mineral Resources Management program included the following:

- The BLM met or exceeded most of its projected goals in the Other Mineral Resources Management program including the number of mineral material disposals, the number of non-energy leases processed, and the number of non-energy inspections and production verifications completed. This was also true on Indian lands. Actual disposals in 2005 were much higher than the planned projections because of increased applications, mainly due to increased construction activity and energy operations.
- The BLM completed 351 non-energy post-lease actions, completed 5,413 mineral material disposals, resolved 88 mineral materials trespass cases, and conducted 1,359 solid mineral inspections on public and Indian lands and 2,897 mineral material inspections on public land. The BLM's leases for non-energy minerals and materials disposals are important to energy and transportation projects in the West. BLM issued 178 free use permits for over 6.9 million cubic yards of materials valued at over \$7.2 million.
- The BLM emphasized mineral materials inspection and enforcement to ensure accurate accounting for the mineral materials removed and compliance with environmental protection stipulations. This helps to prevent the loss of Federal revenues by deterring illegal removals. The number of inspections at authorized sites is based on volume produced, with larger operations being inspected more frequently. However, trespass at unauthorized sites causes considerable losses, and the estimated value of cases nationally exceeds \$7.0 million.
- In 2005, BLM's cost per thousand cubic yards of mineral material authorized for removal was lower than the historical average because much larger quantities of material per case were requested, primarily in the Las Vegas office. The measure was developed based on the average national trend in authorizations over the past decade. BLM expects the cost to return to the historical average in 2006 and 2007.

OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Non-energy Minerals Processing/Timeliness - Average time for review and approval of saleable, and leasable minerals processing actions (SP: UIM.2.2.03)	18 months	0	Performance Measure change accepted	Baseline to be established	NA	TBD	TBD
Cost Efficiency - BLM cost per 1000 cubic yards of mineral materials authorized (PART)	\$297	\$193	-\$104	\$297	+\$104	\$297	0
Process Non-Energy Mineral Licenses, Permits or Leases.	14	14	0	28	+14	14	-14
Process Non-Energy Mineral Post Lease Actions.	142	351	+209	321	-30	321	0
Process Mineral Material Disposals.	5,000	5,413	+413	5,000	-413	5,000	0
Inspect and Verify Solid Minerals Production.	1,100	1,359	+259	1,463	+104	1,463	0
Inspect and Verify Mineral Materials Production.	3,000	2,897	-103	3,000	+103	3,000	0

Note: BLM's official case reporting system, LR2000, was used for actuals for 2005, and in combination with MIS for planning outputs for 2006 and 2007. LR2000 provides a single data base in retrieving all the necessary data to provide the required information for the intermediate outcome measures and primary outputs.

Activity: Alaska Minerals

Activity: Alaska Minerals

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	3,944	2,263	0	-2,263	0	-2,263
FTE	15	11	0	-11	0	-11

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Alaska Minerals

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-1	
• Elimination of Program	-2,262	-11
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,263	-11

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007, budget request for Alaska Minerals is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net program decrease of \$2,263,000 and 11 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Elimination of Alaska Minerals Program (-\$2,262,000) - Because of the need to focus available funding on higher priorities, the 2007 budget request would eliminate the Alaska Minerals program, ending the ongoing program of mineral assessments and terminating the agreements related to the work which are currently in place with cooperating agencies. The 2007 budget request for the Alaska Minerals program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a program change of - \$2,262,000, and -11 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$1,000) - In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Total Performance Change		- 78 Alaska Mineral Assessments #			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D=B+C</u>	<u>E</u>
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
Measure	2006 Enacted Performance	2007 Base Performance	2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance	2007 Budget Request Performance	Out-year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance
Mineral Assessments (#)	78	78	-78	0	0
<p>Column B: The performance level you expect to achieve absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect, for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.</p> <p>Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and Beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.</p>					

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Section 1010(a) of the *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act* (ANILCA) directed the Secretary of Interior to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. The goals of the Alaska Minerals program are to:

- evaluate solid minerals resources, including industrial minerals and coal, on public lands throughout Alaska by conducting mining district studies (including field investigations of known and suspected mineral deposits, economic feasibility studies, and, where needed, engineering and environmental studies),
- use geophysical and geochemical data, as well as geologic mapping to obtain greater understanding of the geology and mineral resources on Federal lands in Alaska,
- develop and utilize a long-term plan to prioritize mining district studies based on land status, known mineral deposits, active mining claims, mineral terranes, and stakeholder input, and
- produce mineral potential reports, including mineral occurrence potential and reasonable foreseeable development scenarios for inclusion BLM Alaska's resource management plans/environmental impact statements.

There are 73 mining districts in Alaska. Of those, 30 have been identified as high priority for assessments under ANILCA. Assessments of the remaining 43 mining districts are not currently scheduled. The U.S. Bureau of Mines (through 1995) and the BLM (since 1995) have completed the mineral assessments (mining district studies) of 15 of the 30 high priority mining districts. The BLM is currently working on various stages of several more mining district studies. Each mining district study typically requires five years to complete. The first year is a reconnaissance year used to identify field logistics, including accommodations, aircraft landing and fueling facilities, and infrastructure with some limited site investigations. This is followed by three years of field investigations. In the fifth year, the final report is written and published. Some mining district studies are accelerated (South NPR-A), while some (Admiralty) may be extended, but funded at lower levels each year.

As land conveyances are completed in Alaska, previously selected land that was withdrawn but ultimately not conveyed to the State or to Native entities, will require new land use determinations. These lands, along with all other BLM land in Alaska, have been placed into a number of resource planning areas (RPA). The BLM is currently revising the resource management plans (RMP) for these RPAs.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Alaska Minerals Program - The Delta River Mining District Study was the first assessment to be initiated under the cost and performance measure system. The last field season for the Delta River Mining District Study was 2004. The BLM investigated 161 sites at an average state direct cost of \$13,700. In 2005, 184 sites were investigated for the Aniak Mining District Study at an average state direct cost of \$2,700. Over \$950,000 was used to fund geophysical survey work for the mineral assessment of the South NPR-A, but by definition, no sites were investigated.

BLM uses this cost management data to estimate the number of sites that can be investigated with the funds provided. There are numerous critical factors that affect unit costs, including site remoteness and degree of rugged terrain, amount of infrastructure in place, weather (therefore flight time) conditions, helicopter and associated fuel costs, helicopter and pilot reliability, etc. Allowances must be made for all these factors when planning and projecting units of accomplishment each year. For example, in a test case, a lower cost Robison R-44 helicopter was used for the Bristol Bay Mining District Study. Good weather increased capability, and no flight time was lost due to mechanical problems. The result was a reduction in the cost per site investigated.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The 2007 budget proposes the elimination of the Alaska Minerals Program. All work related to BLM mineral assessments in Alaska will be stopped. This work can be more appropriately done by other entities.

BLM will withdraw its financial support from the collaborative and cooperative agreements with the U. S. Geological Survey, the State of Alaska's Division of Geophysical and Geological Surveys, the University of Alaska, and several regional native corporations which have assisted in the development and management of the Alaska Minerals program.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2006, the Alaska Minerals Program plans the following accomplishments:

- completing the final report for the Aniak Mining District Study,
- completing the first full field season for the Bristol Bay Mining District Study and investigating 70 sites;
- completing the reconnaissance for the Fortymile RPA Mining District Study and investigating 8 sites;
- continuing work on the Admiralty Mining District Study;
- releasing the data from the South NPR-A airborne geophysical survey and producing a summary report;
- conducting the Bristol Bay airborne geophysical survey and releasing the results;
- completing the final report for the Delta River Mining District Study;
- completing the economic prefeasibility report for the Delta River Mining District;
- initiating work on the economic prefeasibility report for the Aniak Mining District; and
- completing the mineral potential report for the Bay Resource Management Plan.

In 2006, the Alaska Minerals program will perform fewer mineral assessments than it did in 2005, 78 compared to 212, because the appropriation for BLM is 43% less than 2005.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM exceeded its goal for sites investigated. There were 130 units (sites investigated) planned, and 212 units completed in 2006, an increase of 63 percent over the planned amount. These additional investigations were funded with a \$1.7 million Congressional add-on, which allowed for an airborne geophysical survey of the South NPR-A and funding for the Aniak Mining District Study. The Congressional add-on also allowed for an initial field season for the Admiralty Mining District Study. The major accomplishments in the Alaska Minerals program included the following:

- continued field investigations for the Aniak Mining District Study; 184 sites were investigated during the final field season;
- initiated field investigations for the Admiralty Mining District Study; 19 sites were investigated;
- completed the first year reconnaissance for the Bristol Bay Mining District Study; 12 sites were investigated;
- conducted a significant airborne geophysical survey of a portion of the South NPR-A;
- initiated work on developing the mineral potential report for the Bay Resource Management; and
- initiated planning for the Bristol Bay airborne geophysical survey.

ALASKA MINERALS PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Non-energy Minerals Availability - Number acres available for non-energy mineral resource exploration and development consistent with applicable management plans (SP: UEM.2.001)	570,700,000	570,699,000	-1,000	570,698,000	-1,000	570,697,000	-1,000
COST: (BB) Assess Alaska Minerals (Cost Per Unit)	\$24,678	\$21,492	\$-3,186	\$22,137	+\$645	N/A	N/A
Assess Alaska Minerals (number).	130	212	+82	78	-134	0	-78

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Activity Summary (\$000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Alaska Conveyance	\$	41,975	40,002	+429	-5,197	35,234	-4,768
	FTE	285	275	-3	-10	262	-13
Cadastral Survey	\$	15,590	15,790	+226	-2,065	13,951	-1,839
	FTE	120	117	-1	-4	112	-5
Land and Realty Mgt	\$	35,059	33,186	+608	-463	33,331	+145
	FTE	326	318	-3	0	315	-3
Total Dollars	\$	92,624	88,978	+1,263	-7,725	82,516	-6,462
	FTE	731	710	-7	-14	689	-21

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has three programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands. The Land and Realty Management program authorizes uses of the land for purposes such as for rights-of-way, commercial filming, and communications sites. The Land and Realty Management program also implements changes to land ownership to consolidate public lands, by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes. The Cadastral Survey program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands. The Alaska Conveyance program transfers BLM lands in Alaska to other ownership pursuant to a number of laws.



Pipeline Rights-of-way on public land near Moab Utah.

Rights-of-Way: The BLM has authorized nearly 88,000 rights-of-way on the public lands; these rights-of-way serve communities and provide significant economic benefits to the Nation. A significant number of energy and other companies apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines,

transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy-related rights-of-way play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources, such as hydro-power, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal, to areas where the energy is used, such as at large communities or in industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are required to install equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network. Rights-of-way provide for the basic infrastructure of a community by meeting the access, power, and communication needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The Lands and Realty Management program issues and amends these right-of-way authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future right-of-way locations and uses.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY USE AUTHORIZATIONS

	Transmission Lines	Oil and Gas Pipelines	Telephone and Telegraph Lines	Other Rights-of-Way*	Total
Number of Authorizations	13,400	25,401	4,638	44,527	87,966
Acres	868,035	220,062	54,274	5,484,346	6,626,717
Miles	71,613	18,155	4,478	**	94,246
* Includes communications sites and non-oil and gas pipelines such as water lines					
** Length not applicable as many of these rights-of-ways are not linear.					

Cadastral Survey: To assure certainty in land transactions involving the public lands, the Cadastral Survey program provides cadastral survey products and services to Federal, State, county, and local governments. A cadastral survey, as performed by the BLM, is used to accurately identify land boundaries and to maintain the related survey records for all public and tribal lands. These cadastral surveys directly support the President's energy policy and the Secretary's fiduciary responsibilities for carrying out Trust responsibilities and for survey of Indian assets.

Ownership information, financial information, and management of trust accounts are related to or are based upon information recorded in a cadastral survey. The BLM is responsible for the maintenance of current and historic land title records, including the Public Land Survey System, which is the foundation of the land survey and tenure system of the United States. Accurate cadastral surveys and land title records and the Geographic Coordinate Data Base provide precise information on land ownership, and provide crucial information to the BLM for energy leasing and other development on the public lands. The BLM is responsible for conducting cadastral surveys on all Federal land, including the Indian lands and lands managed by other Department bureaus and the Forest Service. The Cadastral Survey program receives funds from these bureaus for some of these services.

Alaska Conveyances: The BLM has statutory responsibility to survey and convey lands to the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Native Alaskans, among other groups and tribes. The BLM carries out this responsibility through the Alaska Conveyance program.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	41,975	40,002	+429	-5,197	35,234	-4,768
FTE	285	275	-3	-10	262	-13

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Soil, Water, Air Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-175	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-22	
• Alaska Conveyance	-5,000	-10
•		
TOTAL, Program Changes	-5,197	-10

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$35,234,000 and 262 FTE, a net program decrease of \$5,197,000 and 10 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Alaska Conveyance, (-\$5,000,000) – The request reduces funds added by Congress in 2006, thereby funding the program at the 2006 President's Budget Request Level. The requested funding level of \$35,234,000 will allow the BLM to make significant progress in transferring Federal lands in Alaska to other ownerships. New provisions provided by the recently enacted Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act allow the BLM to accelerate the completion of the program at reduced costs. The reduction does impact the cadastral field survey miles that will be completed in 2007 by -2,801 miles.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$175,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative Support at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$22,000) - In 2007, the BLM will

reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Total Performance Change		-2801 Completed Cadastral Field Survey Miles			
	A	B	C	D=B+C	E
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
Measure	2006 Enacted Performance	2007 Base Performance	2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance	2007 Budget Request Performance	Out-year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance
Complete cadastral survey Miles.	3050	3050	-2801	249	0
Column B: The performance level you expect to achieve absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect, for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.					
Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and Beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.					

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM is directly or indirectly involved in managing over 200 million acres of Federal, State, and Native lands in the State of Alaska. The BLM is statutorily required to transfer or “convey” a total of more than 150 million acres of Federal lands within Alaska to the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Alaska Natives through the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is comprised of two sub-programs, the Division of Conveyance Management and the Division of Cadastral Survey. Both divisions operate under the Mission Goal of “Serving Communities”. Both have “End Outcome Goals” of protecting lives and property, leadership and decision-making through application of Science and fulfilling Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities. Additional “End Outcome Goals” include advancing the quality of life in remote and insular communities including Native Tribes.

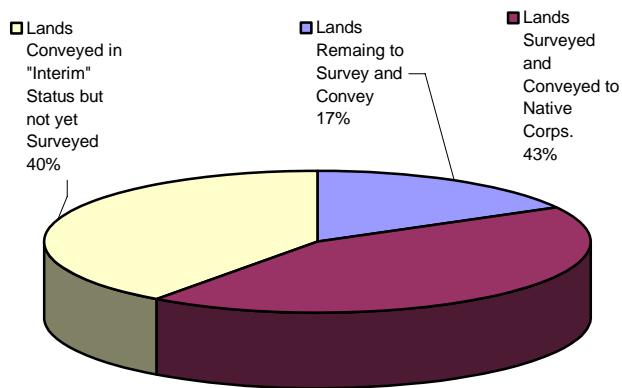
The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program has been in operation since the mid-1960s, conveying Federal land in accordance with several laws, which include: the *Alaska*



Cadastral survey of boundaries of a river in Alaska. These surveys are necessary to determine riparian (water) boundaries and ownership of both submerged and adjoining lands.

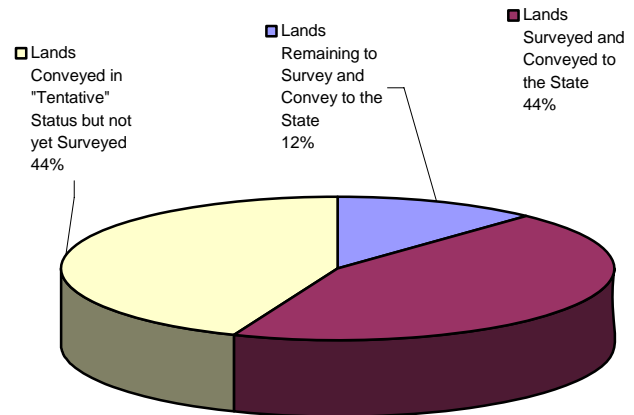
Statehood Act of 1958, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, and the newest statute – the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of 2004.

PROGRESS IN CONVEYING 45.6 MILLION ACRES TO ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATIONS



The BLM has surveyed and conveyed 43 percent of the 45.6 million acres that must be conveyed to the Alaska Native Corporations. The BLM has conveyed an additional 40% of the lands in an interim status, pending the completion of surveys. The BLM is required to survey and convey the remaining lands.

PROGRESS IN CONVEYING 104.5 MILLION ACRES TO THE STATE OF ALASKA



The BLM has surveyed and conveyed 42 percent of the 104.5 million acres that must be conveyed to the State. An additional 46% of the lands have been conveyed in an interim status but not yet surveyed. The BLM is required to survey and convey the remaining lands.

Since being in operation, the conveyance program has transferred 67 million acres out of the original 150 million acres to the State, Alaska Native Corporations, and individual Alaska Natives. An additional 62 million acres of the total 150 million acres have been conveyed by "interim conveyance" and "tentative approval". Approximately 83 million acres, including the lands interim conveyed and tentative approved, await final conveyance.

The transfer process begins with the selection of lands by Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State. An on-the-ground cadastral survey is performed to determine land boundary locations. The subsequent cadastral survey plat is produced, approved, and recorded in the Federal land records system. Finally, the land is conveyed to the above mentioned parties through a Federal land patent. In addition to completing land transfers, this program also administers the townsite trustee program; manages and grants various types of easements and right-of-way applications for lands planned for conveyance; recovers titles to erroneously conveyed land for re-conveyance; and supports land records automation and modernization initiatives.

Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act - The Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, Public Law 108-452, was signed by the President in December of 2004. This legislation amended procedures within the Alaska Conveyance Program. New provisions provided by this legislation will allow the BLM to streamline land conveyances by removing obstacles, and reducing costs through improved business practices, resulting in an increased ability to process land conveyances. The principal benefit resulting from PL 108-452 was in Section 301, providing the authority to correct Native Corporation and State of Alaska title documents as a means of resolving conflicts with pending Native allotments. An additional benefit is Title II, which provided deadlines to the Native Corporations for setting selection priorities.

Support for Energy - The Alaska Conveyance program provides support to energy development activities in the BLM, including implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, by prioritizing cadastral survey and land conveyance activities in areas of energy exploration in Alaska. Much of Alaska's energy exploration is planned for areas selected by Native Corporations and the State of Alaska. Once these selections are completed and lands are patented, energy development in these areas can proceed with ownership issues resolved. The Program is also focusing conveyance work on the corridor for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).

Emphasis on Timber Harvesting - The Alaska Conveyance Program contributes to the supply of forest products by prioritizing cadastral survey and land conveyance activities in areas planned for timber harvest. Finalizing land patterns through the conveyance process allows the new owners of the selected lands to proceed with timber harvesting.

Recreation and the protection of cultural and natural heritage resources - BLM Alaska is currently developing Land Use Plans (LUP) in support of recreation and the protection of culturally valuable resources. Finalizing land patterns through the land conveyance process greatly facilitates the development of Alaska's LUP's.

Fiduciary Trust Model - The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program continues implementation of the Secretarial approved Fiduciary Trust Model (FTM) initiative, Interior's approach to fulfilling its fiduciary trust responsibilities to tribal and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives beneficiaries. The FTM includes four cadastral components: 1) Locate a BLM Cadastral Surveyor in each of the BIA Regional Offices, including Alaska; 2) Create and implement a Certified Federal Surveyor Program; 3) Improve the condition of the Public Land Survey System; and 4) Create one standardized source of land status information based on cadastral data that delineates the official legal land descriptions. These components ensure effective, stewardship and management of trusts assets by providing cadastral survey service to Indian country.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2007, the BLM's planned accomplishments will focus on the following priorities for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program:

- Resolving 250 pending applications for Native allotment parcels. In many cases, these applications involved multiple sites, some with conflicting claims on the same site.
- Patenting 500,000 acres of land to the State of Alaska, and patenting 500,000 acres of land to the Alaska Native Corporations, for a total of 1,000,000 acres patented. The surveys, which provide the necessary on-the-ground boundary location, are the most time intensive portion of the work to convey land; and once completed, the BLM can make rapid progress in patenting the lands.
- Processing 1,500,000 acres to the State of Alaska and processing 1,500,000 acres to the Alaska Native Corporations.
- Completion of 300 administrative procedures and reports regarding Native allotments. Since more Native allotments were processed in 2006, there will be fewer Native allotments to process in 2007 and bring to final completion.
- Completing 249 miles of field survey work, which include Indian Trust surveys. The target for complete Cadastral Survey miles is significantly less than planned for 2006 due to reprioritization of work to support the Energy Policy Act with the 2007 proposed budget. Cadastral Survey is limited in budgetary resources to fund additional survey projects that produce miles.
- Approve 6,050 miles of existing field survey efforts, which include Indian Trust surveys.
- The Program will collect 380 townships of GCDB data or approximately 50 fewer than projected for 2006. Although this remains a high priority, budgetary restraints are expected to result in less township data collected.
- Continuing the use of Indian self-determination agreements with the twelve Alaska Native corporations for the survey of Native lands.



Surveyor in Alaska. Land cannot be transferred without accurate surveys. Factors influencing survey progress include extreme weather conditions, a short surveying season, remote locations, and the large acreage to be surveyed.

Performance Summary Note – Alaska Conveyance and Lands is responsible for reporting data to the BLM's Lands, Realty, and Cadastral Survey Division for the following PART performance measure:

- BLM's Performance Measure (P.M.) 4.1.20 for Alaska land conveyances indicates the percent of the total acreage required under the Alaska Statehood Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to be transferred (by patent) from BLM to the State of Alaska and the Alaska Native Corporations.

The Division of Cadastral Survey, a subset of the above mentioned program, contributes to two PART performance measures that are listed under the Cadastral Survey program (BLM Subactivity 1420). These two measures could not be shown in the Alaska Conveyance performance table summary because they are not Alaska Conveyance-specific measures. The values submitted for each of these measures will be computed by the BLM's Lands, Realty, and Cadastral Survey Division after compiling data submitted by all BLM state offices. These measures were developed through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment for the 2006 budget year. They include:

- Boundary/Survey: Percent of Surveys Completed within 18 months of being funded.
- Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded.

Performance Breakout by Subactivity:

- Approved Cadastral Survey miles include the number of miles approved from funds in the Alaska Conveyance program (BLM subactivity 1410) plus the number of miles approved for Indian Trust work funded in the Alaska Conveyance program (BLM subactivity 1910). The 2005 approved miles include 6,418 miles funded from 1410 (Alaska Conveyance and Lands) and 77 miles in subactivity 1910 (Cadastral reimbursable). Total Approved Cadastral Survey miles equal 6,495.
- Completed Cadastral Field Survey miles include the number of miles surveyed from the funds in subactivity 1410 plus the number of miles surveyed for Indian Trust work funded in subactivity 1910. The 2007 planned field survey miles include 8,001 miles from subactivity 1410 (Alaska Conveyance and Lands) and 112 field survey miles in subactivity 1910 (Cadastral reimbursable).

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Alaska Conveyance Program

BLM uses cost management data to estimate project cost and to evaluate and prioritize survey requests for services. Unit cost is one of several considerations in selecting projects.

Cost management data has aided BLM's understanding of the various components of the total cost to convey tracts. Understanding these cost components allows BLM to set realistic performance targets for the number of conveyances to the State of Alaska and Native Corporations that can be completed each year. This data also is used to plan operational costs such as aircraft rental and survey equipment needs.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is continuing its implementation of its Five-Year Strategic Plan, which is an agreement between the BLM and the Alaska Natives, Alaska Native

Corporations, the State of Alaska, and other interested parties. The agreement gives all interested parties the opportunity to participate in all aspects of the conveyance process. Priorities, goals, and timelines for completing various types of work were agreed upon by all participants. The continuation of this strategic plan will be the highest priority for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program in 2006.

In 2006, the BLM's planned accomplishments remain consistent with the accomplishments described in the 2006 Budget Justifications due primarily to the increased amount of cadastral field miles completed in 2005, which front-loaded the conveyance process. The actual accomplishments and the increase in 2006 will include the following:

- The BLM expects to resolve 250 Alaska Native allotment parcels. In many cases, these applications involved multiple sites, some with conflicting claims on the same site.
- The BLM expects to patent 500,000 acres to the State of Alaska, and patent 500,000 acres to Alaska Native Corporations, for a total of 1,000,000 acres patented. The number of acres patented to the State of Alaska and Alaska Native Corporations is less than the number of acres conveyed in 2005 because the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is now focusing resources on identifying the number of acres to be processed to Alaska State Selections and number of acres processed to Alaska Native Corporations.
- The BLM expects to process 1,500,000 acres to the State of Alaska and process 1,500,000 acres to Alaska Native Corporations.
- Completion of 550 administrative procedures and reports regarding Native allotments, moving them towards final completion.
- The BLM expects to survey 3,050 miles for the Alaska Conveyance Program, including over 100 miles of Indian Trust surveys.
- The BLM expects to approve and file in the official Federal records system over 6,000 miles of cadastral survey to support transfer of lands to Native Alaskan's and to the State of Alaska.
- The BLM expects to collect 430 townships of GCDB data, about 75 more townships than in 2005. In an effort to support energy development and protection of Trust assets in Alaska, collection of the GCDB remains a high priority in Alaska.
- The BLM expects to continue the use of Indian self-determination agreements with the twelve Alaska Native corporations for the survey of Native lands.

New in 2006:

- Three new primary work outputs have been added to the Performance Overview. They include:
 1. Process Alaska Native Allotment Selections – Final processing or rejection of claims.
 2. Process Alaska State Selections – Rejection of State selections where selection remains.
 3. Process Alaska Native Corporation – Rejection of ANCSA selections where selection remains.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM exceeded many of its primary output targets in the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program due to increased funding and other factors explained below. Major accomplishments included:

- Resolving 566 applications for Native allotment parcels. In many cases, these applications involved multiple sites, some with conflicting claims on the same site.
- Patenting 2,060,995 acres of land to the State of Alaska and patenting 1,466,162 acres of land to the Alaska Native Corporations. These totals were greater than planned for 2005 because more cadastral survey plats were approved and available for patenting of entitlements than expected.
- Assisted certified veterans of the Vietnam War in filing for Native allotments. Under legislation passed in 2003, Native veterans were allowed to submit applications they otherwise would have filed during their active duty in the war.
- Completed 8,113 miles of on-the-ground surveys, including 112 miles for Indian Trust surveys. This was over 4,000 more than planned because GPS technologies increased the Program's ability to complete work over large areas with limited tree cover. Another factor contributing to this success was the limited complexity of the surveys with less dense ownership patterns. The Program also established 4,467 survey monuments to provide necessary on-the-ground evidence, all in support of land conveyance.
- Approving 693 survey plats encompassing 3,102,500 acres and 6,495 miles of surveyed lines, which also include Indian Trust miles. These documents serve as legal notice of the legal boundaries established for managing Federal and Indian lands.
- Collecting cadastral data for 357 townships to be incorporated into the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB). Actual collected cadastral data is less than the 2005 planned because efforts were focused on data from Southeast Alaska, where information is much more complex. Due to the increased complexity of the data, there was a reduction in number of the initial townships to be collected in the same period of time. These townships are subsequently posted on the internet and are available for downloading by the public on BLM's website maintained in Alaska.
- Continuing the use of Indian Self-Determination agreements with twelve Alaska Native Corporations for the survey of Native lands.

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Land Conveyances: Increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed (Alaska conveyances pursuant to ANCSA and ANILCA) (SP: Non-Key)	1,000,000	3,527,157	+2,527,157	1,000,000	-2,527,157	1,000,000	0
Percent & acres of total land (150,027,451 acres) required under law to be transferred by patent to State of Alaska and Alaska Native Corporations. (BUR)	43.0%	44.0%	+1%	44.9%	+0.9%	45.6%	+0.7%
Approve Cadastral Survey (miles).	6,000	6,495	+495	6,112	-383	6,050	-62
Complete Cadastral Field Survey (miles).	4,000	8,113	+4,113	3,050	-5,063	249	-2,801
Collect Digital Cadastral Data	800	357	-443	430	+73	380	-50
Manage Public Land Records	5,000	8,276	+3,276	8,600	+324	9,000	+400
Patent Alaska Native Allotment Conveyances (number).	600	566	-34	250	-316	250	0
Process Land Purchase/Donation	6	3	-3	4,598	+4,595	0	-4,598
Patent Alaska State Conveyances (acres).	500,000	2,060,995	+1,560,995	500,000	-1,560,995	500,000	0
Patent Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances (acres).	500,000	1,466,162	+966,162	500,000	-966,162	500,000	0
Process Alaska Native Allotment Selections (parcels)	0	0	0	550	+550	300	-250
Process Alaska State Selections (acres)	0	0	0	1,500,000	+1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Process Alaska Native Corporation Selections (acres)	0	0	0	1,500,000	+1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Approved Cadastral Survey miles include the number of miles approved from funds in subactivity 1410 plus the number of miles approved for Indian Trust work funded in subactivity 1920. 2005 actual accomplishments include 6,418 miles of Approved Cadastral Survey in subactivity 1410 (Alaska Conveyance and Lands) and 77 miles in subactivity 1910 (Cadastral reimbursable). Total Approved Cadastral Survey miles equal 6,495. Completed Cadastral Field Survey miles include the number of miles surveyed from the funds in subactivity 1410 plus the number of miles surveyed for Indian Trust work funded in subactivity 1910. '05 actual accomplishments include 8,001 Cadastral Field Survey miles from subactivity 1410 (Alaska Conveyance and Lands) and 112 field survey miles in subactivity 1910 (Cadastral reimbursable). Total Complete Cadastral Field Survey miles equal 8,113.							

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	15,590	15,790	+226	-2,065	13,951	-1,839
FTE	120	117	-1	-4	112	-5

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Cadastral Survey

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-110	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-26	
• GIS Mapping - Utah	-296	
• Recordable Disclaimer Processing - Alaska	-739	-4
• Mapping - Montana	-936	
• Soil Survey - Wyoming	-158	
• Indian Settlement Funding	+200	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,065	-4

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Cadastral Survey is \$13,951,000 and 112 FTE, a net program decrease of \$2,065,000 and 4 FTE from the enacted level.

Indian Settlement Funding (+\$200,000) – The funding increase will provide a one-time payment to local governments pursuant to the Snake River Water Rights Act, which endorses the settlement request negotiated between the Department and the Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho.

The Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA) is a water rights adjudication of waters to the Snake River within the State of Idaho. The water rights included claims to support the Nez Perce Tribe's consumptive water needs and land claims in the area ceded by the Tribe in 1863. The Nez Perce Water Rights Settlement Agreement of 2004 includes provisions to resolve the issues relating to the Tribe's water claims. In this settlement agreement and legislation adopting the settlement (The Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X)), the Nez Perce Tribe was given the right to select for transfer to the Tribe, a quantity of land up to and including 11,200 acres identified by BLM as available within the present Nez Perce

Reservation boundaries. The Cadastral Survey Program is an integral part of the SRBA because of the need to survey these selected land to facilitate their adjudication.

Section 6 (d) of the Snake River Water Rights Act authorized the appropriation of \$200,000 for a one-time payment to local governments. This payment was to mitigate for the transfer of land by the Bureau of Land Management to the Tribe under section I.F of the Nez Perce Water Rights Settlement Agreement. The BLM is requesting this increase of \$200,000 to make those payments to the local governments.

GIS Mapping in Utah (-\$296,000) – Congress provided an additional \$296,000 in 2006 for GIS mapping and related projects in the State of Utah. This funding was made available to the State or Utah's Automated Geographic Reference Center for a GIS mapping project and related activities. This reduction of \$296,000 will return the program to the funding level originally planned.

Recordable Disclaimers in Alaska (-\$739,000) – An additional \$739,000 was provided in 2006 for processing applications for disclaimers of interest for lands located under navigable bodies of water (submerged lands). These funds assisted the BLM in handling the increased workload associated with processing disclaimers of interest applications. This reduction of \$739,000 will return the program to the funding level originally planned.

Mapping in Montana (-\$936,000) – An additional \$936,000 was provided in 2006 for mapping and related projects in the State of Montana. This reduction of \$936,000 will return the program to the funding level originally planned.

Soil Survey in Wyoming (-\$158,000) – An additional \$158,000 was provided in 2006 to conduct soil surveys in the State of Wyoming. This reduction of \$158,000 will return the program to the funding level originally planned.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$110,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$26,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Program Performance Change Table: A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM is responsible for performing cadastral surveys on all Federal and Indian lands. Cadastral surveys are the foundation for all land title records in the United States and provide Federal and tribal land managers with important information necessary for the management of their lands. The Cadastral Survey program supports the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan and fulfills the Secretary's responsibility to maintain the Public Land Survey System. By creating, identifying, surveying, and maintaining the legal boundaries of Federal interest lands, information is readily available to States, tribal, local governments, local communities, and the public through the Public Land Survey System.

The Cadastral Survey program provides direct support to BLM's minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, and fire programs. Cadastral surveyors assist these and other programs by interpreting and analyzing survey plats, locating boundary markers in the field, and performing new cadastral surveys when necessary. This work is central to BLM's efforts to lease public lands for energy development, grant rights-of-way for energy and electric transmission lines, resolve cases of trespass upon public lands, define the boundaries of timber sales, lease lands to local communities under the *Recreation and Public Purpose Act*, identify the boundaries of lands to be exchanged or sold, and identify the boundaries of Wilderness Areas and other special areas.

Surveyed and well-marked boundaries allow for better management of natural resources because the location of these resources is clearly defined. However, most of the public land boundaries remain unmarked, and boundary monuments on surveyed lands have been damaged over time by human activity or by natural forces. Boundaries that are correctly surveyed, with well-marked and well-maintained boundary markers, support effective decision making and minimize the risk of litigation by precluding the inadvertent use of the wrong lands.

The Cadastral Survey program also conducts the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) program, which is a system to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. The GCDB system represents the best practices for storing, displaying, and updating land records into the Public Land Survey System and the National Integrated Lands System. The BLM, other Federal agencies, States, and local governments utilize the GCDB system for many purposes. GCDB facilitates energy planning, wildland fire and emergency response, and provides for real time access to digital land title records. Through Western Governors' Association (WGA) resolutions, the WGA is supportive of the GCDB because of its ability to portray survey grade positions in a common, seamless digital environment.

Fiduciary Trust Model - The Cadastral Survey program continues implementation of the Secretarial approved Fiduciary Trust Model (FTM) initiative, Interior's approach to fulfilling its fiduciary trust responsibilities to tribal and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives beneficiaries. The FTM includes four cadastral components: 1) Locate a BLM Cadastral Surveyor in each of the BIA Regional Offices, including Alaska; 2) Create and implement a Certified Federal Surveyor Program; 3) Improve the condition of the Public Land Survey System; and 4) Create one standardized source of land status information based on cadastral

data that delineates the official legal land descriptions. These components ensure effective, stewardship and management of trusts assets by providing cadastral survey service to Indian country.

In 2007, the BLM will continue the development and improvement of a Certified Federal Surveyor Program. This program benefits the BLM by reducing the survey backlog, and reduces the costs associated with the backlog of Indian surveys. This component will be funded at \$100,000 within the BLM Cadastral Survey Program in the 2007 budget. The remaining three FTM survey elements are funded within the 2007 BIA budget.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Program performance plans include:

- Approving 5,200 miles of cadastral surveys. This is approximately 700 fewer miles of approved cadastral survey than in 2006. In support of the Energy Policy Act, BLM will redirect resources to support the energy pilot office mission goals.
- The BLM expects to complete 4,200 miles of cadastral field surveys, about 550 fewer than 2006. The effects of absorbing increases in costs results in fewer dollars to fund field operations expenses. Many of these miles will be completed in support of the BLM's energy pilot offices.
- The BLM will collect 900 townships of GCDB data, about 75 more townships than projected in 2006. In support of the new Energy Act, BLM will be supporting data collection in states with areas of oil and gas interest.

Performance Summary Notes — The primary outputs detailed in the performance summary table do not include those produced by the BLM in Alaska. (Refer to the Alaska Conveyance and Lands and Realty Management sections for primary outputs in Alaska.) The primary outputs were produced using funds from a wide range of BLM programs under the Benefiting Subactivity Concept. The Program also completes cadastral surveys for other agencies within DOI, as well as other Federal agencies the Program services on a reimbursable basis.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Cadastral Survey Program

Performance and cost management data are used by the Cadastral Survey Program to assess priorities and monitor spending.

In 2005, the Cadastral Survey Program evaluated performance and cost data to assess which organizations are achieving the greatest efficiencies. This evaluation occurred during the BLM's 2006 budget planning target allocation process and provided valuable criterion for determining budget distributions in the 2006 annual work plan. The evaluation provided valuable information about the costs of surveys and the work load faced by each State Office. Additionally the BLM has begun a workforce management program to address the projected loss of skills from the program.

In 2006, the BLM provided additional dollars to State Offices as base funding. The program evaluation during the planning target allocation process provided valuable information to help identify which offices could best utilize scarce funding. Support of the National Energy Policy Act was also a major factor in the allocation of 2006 funding.

In 2006, two Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures were implemented. The first demonstrates the efficiency with which cadastral surveys are completed. The second demonstrates the program's capacity to provide cadastral services with respect to the overall need; need is identified through a comprehensive inventory produced in collaboration with all customers including other Federal agencies and departments.

In 2005, the BLM continued to refine an inventory of the survey needs on Indian Trust lands. This inventory includes a mechanism to prioritize lands for survey by evaluating each land parcel using specific criterion. This criterion, developed in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Office of Special Trustee, includes trespass abatement, timber harvest, mineral leasing, and other priorities related to Indian Trust assets and the disbursement of funds into Individual Indian Monetary accounts.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The BLM will continue to perform cadastral surveys and input survey data into GCDB areas where BLM has high priority management needs, such as areas within seven Pilot Project Offices established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, other areas with significant energy and mineral development, areas with high urban growth rates near public lands, areas where information is needed for fire suppression, burned area rehabilitation and fuels reduction, and areas where the BLM is beginning land use planning efforts.

The Program expects to have completed the following key performance outcomes:

- 5,877 miles of cadastral surveys, about 1,300 fewer than approved in 2005. This decrease is due largely to the increasing complexity of surveys being approved because of denser land patterns.
- 4,754 miles of cadastral field survey, about 400 fewer than in 2005. Denser land patterns and the resulting legal complexity of lands planned for survey is expected to result in fewer cadastral field miles.
- Collect GCDB data on 825 townships, about 140 fewer than in 2005. As initial collection of townships nears completion in many of the Western states there is an overall reduction. However, collection of data in some of the plains states will increase, especially in areas with oil and gas interest.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 - Seven Pilot Project offices have been established to implement improvements in coordinating, processing and monitoring oil and gas authorizations. The Cadastral Survey program will assist the oil and Gas Management program in these offices by providing geospatial information related directly to on the ground property boundaries, well heads, and other physical features. Much of this work is expected to result in providing spatial information for NEPA and EPCA studies.

The following Cadastral actions will be performed to assist BLM Energy Pilot Project offices:

- In Colorado, the Glenwood Springs Office will perform field survey work in the area adjacent to extensive leasing and ongoing drilling of new wells on the Roan Plateau Planning area located near Rifle. The purpose of the survey is to mark and post 12 miles of boundary on the Roan Plateau, which is adjacent to lands identified as being eligible for wild and scenic river classification (critical and environmental concern within watershed management areas).
- The Montana State Office has already become an asset in regulatory decisions of the Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation. Coordination between MSO, the BLM, and the State of Montana Oil and Gas division will continue to meet data needs. The GCDB data is available to companies that explore and develop energy reserves. BLM in Montana will provide maintenance and accuracy revisions for the GCDB in the energy basins; create legal descriptions of parcels in the beds of certain rivers in energy basins for leasing purposes; and perform field surveys to locate and mark PLSS boundaries for location and development of oil and gas activities on the ground.
- In New Mexico, the Office of the Special Trustee has embarked on a program for Fiduciary Trust reform. The New Mexico State Office and Oklahoma Regional office is presently engaged with the Cherokee Tribe as well as the BIA Andarko in the collection of geographic coordinate data. The goal is to build a measurement based geographic information system in these two pilot areas and the feasibility of doing so in all of Indian Country.
- The Utah State Office will be doing a collaborative project between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Uintah and Ouray Agency Office on the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation and

the BLM, Vernal Field Office, Energy Pilot Office to resurvey a township of mixed ownership that will insure the proper location in the public land survey system of over 500 oil and gas well heads within the township.

- The Wyoming State Office will resurvey 8 to 10 townships. It will collect and update data for GCDB in support of the National Energy Policy Act and the Energy Pilot Project Offices.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the major accomplishments performed by the Cadastral Survey Program, excluding the Alaska State Office, include the following:

- approved 528 survey plats,
- completed 5,199 miles of on-the-ground surveys,
- established 8,061 survey monuments,
- 7,174 miles approved by Cadastral Survey Program,
- 4,983 miles approved for Cadastral Reimbursable,
- 323 miles approved for USFS Cadastral Survey; and
- within the totals above include 4,210 miles that were for Indian Trust lands.
- Incorporated 962 townships into the GCDB system and updated GCDB data on another 3,107 townships.

Other key accomplishments include the following:

- The BLM Arizona State Office assisted in fulfilling the Secretary's Trust responsibilities in Indian Country by performing and/or approving Cadastral Surveys on the Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab and Hualapai reservations.
- Cadastral surveys were performed for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service to promote prudent resource management by these agencies.
- Surveys were performed to accommodate internal BLM requests to identify potential trespasses, define communication sites, and to facilitate Federal land exchanges and monument wilderness area boundaries. Coordinate data from approved surveys was incorporated into the GCDB to update any changes reflective of the new brass cap cadastral surveys.
- Cadastral Survey conducted a survey in the Laughlin area to resolve an issue with unofficial monuments set in the 1930's and 1940's by the General Land Office (GLO) that were being erroneously used by private surveyors. The approval of this survey in January of 2005 resolved the unofficial monument problem and also enabled the issuance of several permits and the sale of 281.54 acres. The total sale price of the land sold was \$33,220,000, or an average of \$117,994 per acre. The total cost of the survey was approximately \$60,000.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Measures: An evaluation of Federal programs through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) was conducted for the Lands and Realty

Management Program in 2004. The Cadastral Survey Program was included in the evaluation. The following two PART performance measures were established as a result of the PART review: 1) Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded; 2) Percent of Surveys Completed within eighteen (18) months of being funded.

For the first performance measure identified above, each state office collected an inventory of cadastral survey needs from their respective customers. This inventory covering fiscal years 2006 – 2008 was used for calculating the performance measure's baseline, and goal (20% for 2006) for meeting these identified needs. The estimated cost to fund the 2006 inventory of needs was estimated at \$71 million; which included \$37 million in survey needs for Indian Trust lands. The goal for the second measure was set at 54% for 2006; this was based on past performance and projected workforce capabilities to complete surveys in a timely manner.

- The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program also contributed to the above performance measures. Future budget documents will identify performance for the Cadastral Survey Program and the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program separately. However, the PART web will only show one value for each measure which will be the combined performance of both Programs. (See the Alaska Conveyance and Lands section performance summary for BLM Alaska's reporting responsibilities for these measures.)

CADASTRAL SURVEY PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded. (PART)	Baseline Established in FY05	Baseline Established in FY05	N/A	20%	N/A	22%	+2%
Boundary/Survey: Percent of Surveys Completed within eighteen (18) months of being funded. (PART)	Baseline Established in FY05	Baseline Established in FY05	N/A	54%	N/A	56%	+2%
Approve Cadastral Survey. (miles)	5800	7174	+1374	5877	-1297	5200	-677
Complete Cadastral Field Survey. (miles)	5800	5199	-601	4754	-445	4200	-554
Collect Digital Cadastral Data. (number of townships)	800	962	+162	825	-137	900	+75
Update Digital Cadastral Data. (number of townships)	2000	3107	+1107	2157	-950	3500	+1343
The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program (BLM Subactivity 1410) also contributes to the two PART measures identified above.							

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Land and Realty Management

Subactivity: Lands and Realty Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
\$(000)	35,059	33,186	+608	-463	33,331	+145
FTE	326	318	-3	0	315	-3

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Land & Realty Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-414	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-49	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-463	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Land and Realty Management is \$33,331,000 and 315 FTE, a net program decrease of \$463,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-\$414,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight and Administration at the Washington Office and National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-\$49,000) – In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Program Performance Change Table: A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Land and Realty Management program has many diverse responsibilities relating to the use of the public lands. Through this program, the BLM authorizes the use of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-ways, electric transmission line rights-of-ways, communication sites, and wind and solar energy production sites. In addition, the Land and Realty Management program authorizes use of the public lands for communication sites and commercial filming. Through this program, the BLM also works to improve the distribution and management of the public lands through land acquisitions, sales, disposals, and exchanges. Other uses of the public lands, such as withdrawals and revocation of withdrawals, are managed through this program. The Land and Realty Management program also works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals of the public lands for military purposes, resolves issues concerning over-flights of the public lands, and coordinates management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM has also taken on an expanded role and additional responsibilities in the area of *Federal Power Act* requirements and policies pertaining to licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects on the public lands; the Land and Realty program provides leadership and support for these responsibilities. In addition, the BLM will continue to implement pertinent portions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Major priorities that will be addressed in 2007 by the Land and Realty Management program include the following:

Rights-of-Way – Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act* provisions, the BLM issues right-of-way grants to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, consistent with the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan. When issuing these rights-of-way, the BLM develops terms and conditions to support the Resource Use end outcome goal to enhance public benefits and promote responsible uses of the public lands, and the BLM strives to ensure that the public lands are used in a way to ensure optimal value for energy production. Many of these right-of-way grants are related to energy development, such as rights-of-way for petroleum pipelines; electric power lines; energy development and distribution facilities; roads; water facilities; and communication sites needed for energy development. Non-energy related grants for use of the public lands include rights-of-way for access to private lands, and rights-of-way for utility, water, and telephone lines to serve local communities.

The studies, surveys and environmental analyses required to process right-of-way applications are funded through a combination of funds appropriated through this subactivity and fees paid by applicants for rights-of-ways. Over the past two years, the BLM has processed a total of 6,000 amendments, renewals, and new rights-of-way applications each year. The demand for all types of rights-of-way applications is expected to increase over the next few years due to economic changes in the utility industry, increased energy development, and changes in technology. In 2006, the BLM will continue to place a priority on the processing of right-of-way applications necessary for energy development on the public lands, consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan Resource Use mission goal and the end outcome goal to manage the public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. The BLM will use \$350,000 for the non-cost recoverable portion of 145 rights-of-way.

In 2006, the BLM estimates it will collect more than \$10,000,000 in cost-reimbursement fees from applicants for rights-of-way grants, amendments, and renewals. This includes an additional \$2,000,000 that BLM anticipates it will recover from the revised cost recovery regulations that were completed in 2005. In 2006, the BLM anticipates collecting an additional \$600,000 from applicants for minor rights-of-way.

Renewable Energy - The development of renewable energy resources is a goal of the President's National Energy Policy and an important aspect of the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan, through the end outcome goal to manage public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. The BLM anticipates an increasing interest in the use of public lands for renewable energy development, due to recently enacted laws in some States requiring energy companies to provide a portion of their products from renewable energy sources. In 2006, the BLM will continue conducting studies necessary to evaluate and process the increasing number of applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind and solar energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. An environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in 2005. This EIS provides an analysis of the development of wind energy projects in the West. Principal areas tentatively identified for development are in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, and Utah. Offices will be able to utilize this EIS to aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. In conjunction with the publication of this EIS, applicable BLM land use plans were amended to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. The BLM will also continue to participate with the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Laboratory on wind and solar energy studies.

Support for Energy – The Energy Policy Act of 2005 made many modifications to the Bureau's procedures for processing energy-related authorizations, including rights-of-way authorizations. The Act also requires several studies to be completed within very short time frames. Significant requirements under the Act that pertain to rights-of-way include: (1) completion of a corridor study to establish future right-of-way corridors crossing over Federal lands located in the West by August 7, 2007, which includes completion of an EIS; (2) a study of right-of-way rentals and updating the current rental schedule must be completed by August 7, 2006; (3) establishment of a new categorical exclusion for rights-of-way constructed within certain right of way corridors (completed); and (4) publication of a rule to allow individuals to request a hearing if they are adversely affected by prescriptions proposed by an agency for inclusion in a hydropower license authorized under the Federal Power Act of 1920 (this final rule was published in the Federal Register on November 17, 2005). All of these activities are funded by the Lands Realty Management program.

Hydropower Relicensing - The *Federal Power Act of 1920* authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to permit the use of Federal lands by private entities to develop hydropower facilities. These existing facilities, many of which were licensed in the 1940s and 1950s, are located on public lands withdrawn by FERC. A large number of these facilities are nearing the end of their license terms, and the BLM, through participation in FERC's re-licensing process, is providing input into the license review and approval process, and identifying

applicable terms and conditions necessary to protect or enhance specific resource values. Hydro-power license and re-license projects are located primarily in California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Use Authorizations - Through the Land and Realty Management program, the BLM authorizes the use of public lands for activities such as commercial filming. States, local government and qualified non-profit organizations who operate recreational facilities can apply for the lease or patent of public lands for recreation and other community purposes under the authority of the *Recreation and Public Purpose Act*

Land Sales, Exchanges, Disposals and Withdrawals - The BLM adjusts boundaries of public lands to more efficiently manage the public lands, through sales, land exchanges, acquisitions, disposals, withdrawals and revocation of withdrawals. For example, in some cases the BLM disposes of lands that are in small parcels and isolated from other public lands. These parcels are difficult to manage due to the distance from other public lands. The BLM may sell or exchange these lands for privately-owned lands near other Federal lands or within the boundaries of a BLM-managed area.

Land Sales - The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000* authorizes the BLM to use certain proceeds from land sales to acquire privately owned in-holdings and other lands with exceptional resource values within certain areas managed by the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service. To qualify, lands sold must have been identified as suitable for disposal through a land use plan in effect on July 25, 2000, the date of enactment of FLTFA. Proceeds are used by the Secretary of the Interior. At the end of the first quarter of 2006, the BLM had received a cumulative amount of \$65.0 million in receipts from land sales (This receipt amount will increase once full payment is made for lands sold in late fiscal year 2005 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2006). The BLM plans several sales in 2006 and these proceeds will be used by BLM and the other land managing agencies in 2006 to purchase lands.

Land Exchanges - The BLM's land exchange program has undergone a number of evaluations over the past few years and several deficiencies have been identified and corrected. The BLM began a further evaluation of the program in late 2002, which continued in 2003. The BLM imposed additional requirements and restrictions on the land exchange program in 2003. Even with the additional restrictions in 2003, the BLM continued to exceed the performance targets for 2005, as a number of projects were pending from prior years. The BLM anticipates additional land exchanges in 2006 as personnel complete pending land exchange projects. However, the BLM anticipates a reduction in land exchanges in 2007 due to the increased use of land sale authorities.

Appraisal Reorganization - One of the changes to the land exchange program involves real estate appraisals. In November, 2003, the Department reorganized the appraisal function, placing all real estate appraisers from the BLM and other land management bureaus and Reclamation into the Office of Appraisal Services, within the Department's National Business Center. This reorganization has achieved a significant reform of the appraisal process. The appraisal program is presented in the Department budget.

The Land and Realty Management programs provided the majority of the funds for the salaries and benefits of the appraisers; however, the Land Acquisition activity and the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Account will provide some funds, as some land exchanges and acquisitions are funded from these sources. The funding from the Land Acquisition activity for appraisal is expected to decrease slightly in 2007 as the BLM will be purchasing fewer tracts and therefore requiring fewer appraisals for that program.

The BLM estimates that the National Business Center appraisers will perform 360 appraisals for the BLM both in 2006 and 2007. This is consistent with prior year appraisal workloads. The BLM estimates that it will obtain 180 appraisals from contractors in 2006. The BLM estimates that it will obtain 170 appraisals from contractors in 2007, based on the prediction of a slight decrease in the number of land exchanges in 2007.

Land Withdrawals - Each year the BLM reviews lands that have been withdrawn for specified purposes, revoking unneeded withdrawals when appropriate to allow more uses of the lands. Many withdrawals prohibit disposal or use of the public lands for minerals extraction; other withdrawals prohibit additional activities on the public lands. The number of acres of withdrawals reviewed and considered for revocation varies from year to year, depending on the other uses proposed for the lands. The BLM will continue to review withdrawals in 2006, and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 200,000 acres in 2006 and 150,000 acres in 2007; however, the acres for which withdrawals are revoked is dependant on the terms of each individual withdrawal.

Military Base Closure Issues - Many military bases were created from public lands; as the military closes these bases, the BLM must process the relinquishment of the withdrawal and resolve issues such as hazardous waste contamination before accepting the relinquishment. After relinquishment, the BLM assumes responsibility to manage the lands. The BLM anticipates an increased workload over the next few years to process the relinquishments and a corresponding increase in lands managed by the BLM, with an estimated \$100,000 of expenses in 2006 and a similar workload in 2007.

Strategic Plan - The Land and Realty Management program supports the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan by managing the use of the public lands. The end outcome goal of the Resource Use mission goal is to manage and influence the use of the public land resources to enhance public benefits, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal values for energy. The Land and Realty Management program manages the use of the public lands to meet this end outcome goal. The BLM plays a vital role in managing and facilitating access to energy resources not only through its leasing function, but also through the issuance of rights-of-way that authorize private energy producers and transporters to build the necessary infrastructure on public lands to produce or transport energy. A key intermediate outcome measure is to reduce the number of pending cases of rights-of-way applications.

The Land and Realty Management program also supports the Serving Communities mission goal of the Department's Strategic Plan, through the authorization of numerous uses of the public lands that benefit communities, local governments and individuals. Key intermediate

outcome measures for the Serving Communities mission goal include increasing the acreage of approved land disposals; increasing the acreage of land exchange and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution; and increasing the acreage of revocation of unneeded withdrawals of the public lands to improve resource management. (See the Land and Realty Management performance summary at the end of this subactivity discussion.)

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2007, the BLM will continue to place a priority on processing right-of-way and use authorizations for energy-related projects.

- In January 2003, the BLM released a report on renewable energy development, and began preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze wind energy development for the western states. This work effort was completed in June of 2005. As a result of the availability of this EIS it is anticipated that the processing of right of way applications for wind energy projects will proceed faster. The EIS provides a means whereby required NEPA documentation can be tiered off of the programmatic EIS. Also, the EIS incorporated amendments to applicable land use plans so that new plan amendments are not required for siting wind energy projects.
- BLM is proceeding to implement applicable portions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Implementation actions include preparation of an EIS to establish right of way corridors (to be completed by August 2007), and completion of other specific provisions of the Act.
- The BLM anticipates completing 20,000 acres of land exchange disposals and 20,000 acres of land exchange acquisitions in 2007. Few exchanges will be completed because of the continued emphasis on land sales to take advantage of the use of funding received as a result of FLTFA.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Lands and Realty Management Program for Rights-of-Way Processing

Processing of right of way applications for various purposes such as electric transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines, communication facilities, roads and many other uses is a significant responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. Currently there are over 89,000 ROWs authorized on BLM lands. The use of ROWs is a significant means to transport energy products, including both electricity and oil and gas, from production areas to use sites.

Cost management data has been used to determine where ROW authorization costs are higher or lower than the norm, and to determine the reasons for these fluctuations. ROW processing costs include the costs to authorize the application, including conducting field examinations, determining if other parties have interests in the lands at issue, and assessing the impacts to the environment of the proposed activity on the ROW. BLM revised its cost recovery regulations in 2005 so that reimbursement for minor right-of way costs (less than \$1,000) are more representative of actual costs. In addition, a new process for authorizing rights-of-way through use of a project manager has been instituted. Through use of this process groups of similar rights of way (e.g., transmission lines located in local area) can be processed more rapidly.

The BLM has developed several ROW project manager positions, using experienced realty specialists. These project managers direct and manage the application processing work when the ROW crosses several field office boundaries or when field office personnel do not have the experience to process these types of applications has provided a means to rapidly process major ROWs using the project manager's expertise, rather than having to wait to train new staff to process such actions in areas where ROW activity has been limited.

Cost management data has shown that States with a greater number of ROW applications filed generally have developed streamlined procedures, allowing the BLM to focus limited funding increases in areas that will process the greatest number of ROWs from the backlog.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2006, it is the goal of the BLM to continue to place a priority on processing right-of-way and use authorizations for energy-related projects. The BLM will also use a significant amount of staff resources to implement pertinent provisions of the Energy Policy Act. The BLM anticipates meeting the targets set in the 2006 Budget Justifications.

Major priorities that will be addressed in 2006 by the Land and Realty Management subactivity include the following:

Rights-of-Way – Under provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* and the 1920 *Mineral Leasing Act*, the BLM issues right-of-way grants to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, consistent with the Resource Use mission goal of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan. When issuing these rights-of-way, the BLM develops terms and conditions to support the Resource Use end outcome goal to enhance public benefits and promote responsible uses of the public lands, and strives to ensure that the public lands are used in a way to ensure optimal value for energy production. A majority of these right-of-way grants are related to energy development, such as

rights-of-way for petroleum pipelines; electric power lines; energy development (e.g., wind energy sites) and distribution facilities; roads; water facilities; and communication sites needed for energy development. Non-energy related grants for use of the public lands include rights-of-way for access to private lands, and rights-of-way for utility, water and telephone lines to serve local communities.

The studies, surveys and environmental analyses required to process rights-of-way applications are funded through a combination of funds appropriated through this subactivity and reimbursement of costs paid by applicants for processing rights-of-way applications (see Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation). Over the past two years, the BLM has authorized over 9,000 amendments, revisions, and new rights-of-way applications. The demand for all types of rights-of-way applications is expected to increase significantly over the next few years due to economic changes in the utility industry, increased energy development, passage of the 2005 Energy Policy Act, and changes in technology. In 2006, the BLM will continue to place a priority on the processing of right-of-way applications necessary for energy development on the public lands, consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan Resource Use mission goal and the end outcome goal to manage the public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. Cost recovery regulations were published in April 2005 that allows the BLM to recover additional costs for applicable rights-of-way over what was collected under the former regulations. Some additional rights-of-way will be processed, but performance will be accounted for in the cost recovery program (Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures) rather than in the Lands and Realty Management program. Therefore, the performance goal for 2006 is 3,169 right-of-way authorizations. Some of these additional rights-of-way will be funded under the Services Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Appropriation rather than in the Lands and Realty Management appropriation.

In 2006, the BLM estimates it will collect more than \$11 million in cost-reimbursement fees from applicants for rights-of-way grants, amendments, and renewals, and the BLM anticipates collecting an additional \$400,000 from these applicants in 2006, as a result of revising the regulations to allow recovery of additional costs.

Renewable Energy - The development of renewable energy resources is a goal of the President's National Energy Policy and an important aspect of the Department's Draft Strategic Plan mission goal of Resource Use, through the end outcome goal to manage public lands to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production. The BLM anticipates increasing interest in the use of public lands for renewable energy development, due to recently enacted laws in some States requiring energy companies to provide a portion of their products from renewable energy sources. In 2006, BLM will continue to conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process the increasing number of applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind and solar energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. Principal areas tentatively identified for development are in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, and Utah. The BLM will also participate with the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Laboratory on wind and solar energy studies.

Hydropower Relicensing - The Federal Power Act of 1920 authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to permit the use of Federal lands by private entities to develop hydro-

power facilities. These existing facilities, many of which were licensed in the 1940s and 1950s, are located on public lands withdrawn by FERC. A large number of these facilities are nearing the end of their license terms, and the BLM, through participation in FERC's re-licensing process, is providing input into the license review and approval process, and identifying applicable terms and conditions necessary to protect or enhance specific resource values. Hydro-power license and re-license projects are located primarily in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The use of the public lands for hydro-power facilities supports the Department's Strategic Plan Resource Use mission goal and the end outcome goal to manage the public lands and resources to promote responsible use and ensure optimal value for energy production.

Use Authorizations - Through the Land and Realty Management program, the BLM authorizes the use of public lands for activities such as commercial filming. States, local governments, and qualified non-profit organizations who operate recreational facilities can apply for the lease or patent of public lands for recreation and other community purposes under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purpose Act.

Land Sales, Exchanges, Disposals, and Withdrawals - The BLM adjusts boundaries of public lands to more efficiently manage the public lands, through sales, land exchanges, acquisitions, and disposals, and withdrawals and revocation of withdrawals. For example, in many cases the BLM disposes of lands that are in small parcels and isolated from other public lands. These parcels are difficult to manage due to the distance from other public lands. The BLM may sell or exchange these lands for privately-owned lands near other Federal lands or within the boundaries of a BLM-managed area. Adjusting the boundaries of public lands in this manner is consistent with mission goals of the Department of the Interior and associated intermediate outcome measures to increase the acreage of approved land disposals and increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution.

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000* authorizes the BLM to use certain proceeds from land sales to acquire privately owned inholdings and other lands with exceptional resource values within certain areas managed by the BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. To qualify, lands sold must have been identified as suitable for disposal through a land use plan in effect on July 25, 2000, the date of enactment of the FLTFA. Proceeds are used by the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. At the end of the first quarter of 2006, the BLM had received a cumulative amount of \$65.0 million in receipts from land sales (This receipt amount will increase once full payment is made for lands sold in late fiscal year 2005 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2006). The BLM tentatively proposes 56 sales in 2006, totaling approximately 8,000 acres, and anticipates that these sales will generate approximately \$45 million. This range of value is extremely speculative, as parcels are not appraised when they are initially proposed for sale, may not be administratively cleared for sale (due to resource values unknown at the time they are initially identified), may not receive sale offers meeting the appraised value, or may command significantly higher values than anticipated when exposed to a competitive market. A portion of these proceeds will be used by BLM and the other land managing agencies to purchase lands.

The BLM's land exchange program has undergone a number of evaluations over the past few years and several deficiencies have been corrected. It is anticipated that the acres of land acquired or disposed of by use of the land exchange process will be reduced in 2006. The principle reason for this is that more lands that are suitable for disposal will be sold through the FLTFA authority rather than exchanged. Therefore, the BLM anticipates 75 exchanges on the acquisition side and 70 exchanges on the disposal side will be undertaken in 2006.

The land appraisal function that BLM formerly managed was transferred to the Department in 2004. The Land and Realty Management program formerly provided the majority of the funds for the salaries and benefits of the appraisers; however, the Land Acquisition activity, the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Account, and the O&C Account also provided some funds. These funds were permanently transferred to the Department as required by the 2006 Appropriation Act.

The BLM estimates that the National Business Center appraisers will perform 360 appraisals for the BLM in 2006. This is consistent with prior year appraisal workloads. The BLM estimates that it will obtain 180 appraisals from contractors in 2006, the same as in 2005. The BLM estimates that it will obtain 160 appraisals from contractors in 2007, based on the prediction of a slight decrease in the number of land exchanges in 2006.

Each year the BLM reviews lands that have been withdrawn for specified purposes, revoking the withdrawals when appropriate to allow more uses of the lands. Many withdrawals prohibit disposal or use of the public lands for minerals extraction; other withdrawals prohibit additional activities on the public lands. The number of acres of withdrawals reviewed and considered for revocation varies from year to year, depending on the other uses proposed for the lands. The BLM will continue to review withdrawals in 2006, and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 20,000 acres in 2006 and 15,000 acres in 2005; however, the acres for which withdrawals are revoked could vary depending on the terms of each individual withdrawal.

Military Base Closure Issues - Many military bases were created from public lands; as the military closes these bases, the BLM must process the relinquishment of the withdrawal and resolve issues such as hazardous waste contamination before accepting the relinquishment. After relinquishment, the BLM assumes responsibility to manage the lands. The BLM anticipates an increased workload over the next few years to process the relinquishments and a corresponding increase in lands managed by the BLM, with an estimated \$100,000 of expenses in 2006 and a similar workload in 2007.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM exceeded some of its goals for primary outputs, but did not meet other output goals. The accomplishments are described below:

- Publication of final rights-of-way of cost recovery regulations-these regulations which have been underway since 2000 were published in May 2005. Publication of this rulemaking will allow BLM to recover an additional \$600,000 in processing costs for

authorizing right of way grants in future years. Also, the regulations provide for the establishment of a master agreement whereby, an applicant who has several pending right of way applications may request that BLM process multiple applications. In addition, fees for processing and monitoring rights-of-way have been delinked-whereby now a fee processing category may be different than a monitoring category. Rental schedules were also updated.

- BLM exceeded its goal slightly in the posting of public lands records on the internet. These records include data that can be used to assist title searches, land surveys, and historical and genealogical research and retrieval.
- BLM exceeded its goal in the reduction of its right-of-way backlog, by reducing the backlog by approximately 2%.
- BLM disposed of 121,046 acres of land thereby exceeding its goal of 105,000 acres by about 20%.
- BLM significantly exceeded its goal of acquisition of lands by acquiring over 92,357 acres by means of exchange, purchase and donation. This quantity is about nine times the 2005 goal.
- BLM issued 4,498 right-of-way grants, exceeding the goal of 3,169 grants. A majority of these grants were for energy related uses, including wind energy authorizations, oil and gas pipelines and electric transmission lines.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Rights-of-Way Backlog - Number of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are in backlog status for rights-of-way (SP: UIM.1.01.003)	1,127	1,117	-10	1,750	+633	1,100	-650
Land Conveyances: Increase the acreage of approved land disposals and conveyances completed (excluding Alaska) (SP: Non-Key)	105,000 acres	121,046	+16,046	100,000	-21,046	100,000	0
Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements. (number)*	800	1,105	+305	800	-305	725	-75
Process Right-of-Way Grants. (number)**	3,169	4,498	+1,329	3,169	-1,329	3,500	+331
Process Land Exchanges - Disposals (acres)***	10,000	19,756	+9,756	10,000	-9,756	20,000	+10,000
Process Land Exchanges - Acquisitions (acres)***	10,000	92,357	+82,357	10,000	-82,357	20,000	+10,000
Conduct Realty Inspections. (number)	3,300	5,978	2,678	3,300	-2,678	3,800	+500
*Does not include geophysical permits.							
**Measure changed to include only ROW grants, amendments and renewals.							
*** Measure for Processing land exchanges split into two measures, one for disposals and one for acquisitions, now reported in acres.							

Activity: Communication Site Management Subactivity: Communication Site Management

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Fee Collection \$(000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees \$(000)	-2,000	-2,000	0	0	-2,000	0
FTE	24	23	0	0	23	0

Justification of 2007 Program Changes

The 2007 budget request for Communication Site Management is \$2,000,000 and 23 FTE, with offsetting fees of \$2,000,000.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2007 budget request for the Communication Site Management program is \$2,000,000 and 23 FTE. This request will be offset by \$-2,000,000 in rental fees, which are collected in 2006 from the holders of right-of-way leases for communication uses and facilities sited on public lands.

Communication sites on public lands are used for the equipment for the transmission of television and AM/FM radio broadcasts, cellular and mobile telephone service, mobile radio service, and common carrier and private microwave transmissions. These sites are generally located on areas of higher elevations such as mountain tops, hills, or buttes. Equipment at a communication site generally consists of a tower structure for placement of antennas to receive and transmit a particular frequency, and a building or shelter to house other types of equipment. Other improvements may include fuel tanks, utility lines, roads, and perimeter fences. A typical lease for one facility may encompass a 60 foot by 60 foot area for self-supporting towers, or a 300 foot by 300 foot area for towers requiring the use of guyed wires. A communication site generally accommodates multiple facilities and a variety of different communication uses, and often has multiple users at the site.

BLM processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private, and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy Management Act*, and issues a right-of-way use authorization for the communication site. To date, BLM has authorized nearly 3,500 separate rights-of-way for communication sites. Prior to 1996, each user had to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, BLM implemented new regulations and policies in 1997 that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these uses. BLM now requires only the owners of the towers and facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the site can collocate in these facilities, as tenants, without further approval from the BLM.

Both the *FLPMA* and the *Telecommunications Act of 1996* require holders of communication rights-of-way (unless specifically exempted by statute or regulation) to pay market value rent for locating communications equipment on the public lands. Of the 3,500 total authorizations, approximately 45% or 1575 are exempted from the payment of rental fees. Rent is assessed to the holder of the lease based on the highest value use in the facility, plus 25 percent of the scheduled rent for all other uses, unless the use is exempted from rent by statute or regulation. A national rent schedule has been adopted based on the type of use and the population of the community being served by the facility or site. Separate appraisals, which are time consuming and expensive, are no longer used to establish rent for those uses covered by the schedule. As a result of these changes, rental fees from authorized public land communication site users have increased from under \$2.0 million in 1996, to nearly \$4.5 million in 2005.

Since 1996, Congress has authorized the BLM to retain \$2.0 million of the total rent fees collected, to be used specifically to improve the management and administration of the communication use program. Total rent collected in 1996 was less than \$2.0 million; however, the total rent receipts from communication sites had grown to nearly \$4.5 million in 2005. Prior to 1996, BLM had implemented very few communication site management plans, had a significant backlog of pending applications to process, and was collecting rent based on outdated appraisals. By appropriating a portion of the total rent funds collected in the program, Congress has provided the BLM with the necessary funds to greatly improve the overall management and administration of communication sites located on public land, and returning a greater amount each year to the general funds.

2007 PROGRAM PRIORITIES

In 2007, the BLM expects to continue program efficiencies and improvements by providing excellent customer service to current and potential holders of communication use authorizations. Major priorities that will be addressed in 2007 by the Communications Site Management program include the following:

Communication Site Management Plans – In 2007, the BLM anticipates completing a minimum of 22 final communication site management plans.

Right-of-Way Grants - BLM anticipates that in 2007, it will process 60 new right-of-way grants, leases, rejections, amendments and renewals; and 40 new actions for related work, such as

assignments, cancellations and relinquishments. The assignments and amendments are due to the continued consolidation in the telecommunications industry. In the future, the BLM anticipates that the number of grants and permits issued will decline slightly, as new users sometimes desire to collocate in existing facilities, pursuant to the BLM's revised regulations, bypassing the authorization and approval process of the agency. This will result in the need for fewer new sites and facilities and fewer new right-of-way grants and leases.

Realty Inspections - The BLM conducts compliance inspections of new and existing communications sites. The BLM conducts these inspections in conjunction with other visits to site locations in order to increase efficiencies. BLM expects to complete 100 site inspections in 2007.

Training Opportunities - The BLM will continue to offer training to agency and industry personnel on the administration and siting of communication uses on public land. Additional training will be directed to line managers and emphasize the tools available, as well as, the role and responsibilities of these decision makers in the communication site management program.

Support for Energy Development - The Communication Site Management program supports energy development activities by providing communication facilities needed to operate energy facilities such as the oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and hydropower facilities.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Communications Site Management Program

In order to better manage the development and use of communications sites and the impacts upon surrounding public lands, the BLM has begun developing site management plans, which guide use and analyze the impacts of the structures on the site on the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to better manage sites, and often result in the BLM collecting additional rent revenues. The BLM's goal is to develop site management plans for all communication sites located on public lands, giving priority for completing plans on sites with issues such as multiple users, a history of management problems, lack of legal road access, or safety concerns. The BLM requested that State Offices develop a strategy and schedule for developing site management plans, and the development of these plans is a workload measure that is monitored by the BLM's Washington Office. States that have a strategy for developing the site management plans, and that have shown success in developing these plans, are allocated higher funding for developing additional plans.

The BLM also uses the Management Information System to closely monitor the collection of rents from communications sites. If rents decline in a state or area, the State Office is required to analyze the collections and report to the Washington Office. This careful monitoring ensures that the full amount of rentals is collected.

2006 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will continue to process new rights-of-way applications for communications sites, and applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The BLM will continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete 22 final communication site management plans in 2006; process 60 actions for lease/grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; and 40 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work. BLM will also train over 50 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 BLM line managers on their role and responsibilities in the communication site management program. In 2006, the BLM expects to collect \$5,000,000 in rental fees.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the major accomplishments in the Communication Site Management program included the following:

- Administered nearly 3,500 communication use authorizations, including the inventorying of the types and number of communication uses within each authorized facility.
- Collected \$4,460,000 in rental fees from 1,925 holders of communication use leases and rights-of-way that are subject to the payment of rent.
- Completed and implemented 48 final communication site management plans. The number of final plans exceeded the planned target number of 22 communication site management plans. Formal site audits and draft management plans were completed on an additional 72 sites in 2005.
- Processed 375 right-of-way actions, including issuance of new leases and rights-of-way to new holders, amendments to and renewal of existing authorizations, and assignments of authorizations from one holder to another, exceeding the target of 100 right-of-way actions.
- Completed 610 compliance inspections of new and existing communication sites. Several of these inspections were accomplished in cooperation with the Federal Communication Commission, as well as the users of the facilities and sites. This exceeded the planned target of 100 compliance inspections, mainly due to an increased emphasis on combining site inspection work while visiting field locations to develop site management plans.
- Trained over 50 agency and industry employees on communication use policy and wireless system technology, as well as nearly 200 BLM and U.S. Forest Service line managers on their role and responsibilities in the communication site management program.